

# the LONDON MAGAZINE:



## GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For AUGUST, 1755.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

ing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

ment of the British Plantations.  
 Mathematical Questions.  
 Political Query.  
 Essay, on Gravitation.  
 Each Forts described.  
 Personal Grievances.  
 The JOURNAL of a Learned and Po-  
 CLUB, &c. continued: Contain-  
 SPEECHES of Opiter Virginius,  
 Titus Pomponius, on the voting of  
 holders at Elections  
 Old English Worth displayed.  
 extraordinary Disease and Cure,  
 Phobia cured mercurially.  
 Precepts of Isocrates.  
 Amours of a travelling Cit.  
 Private Vices not publick Benefits.  
 Address to Britons.  
 Obligations to the Ancients.  
 Matrimonial Complaint.  
 SUMMARY of the most important  
 of last Session of Parliament.  
 Chelsea Pensioners redressed.  
 Americans subjected to the Mutiny Act.  
 Fishery regulated.  
 Relief granted to the British Fishery.  
 Sea-Trees described.

- XXIII. Of the Operation for the Bubonocela-  
 incarceration.
- XXIV. Bold Pretenders to Lithotomy.
- XXV. POETRY. Avon; Westminster-  
 Abbey, by Mr. Rider; Female Advice to  
 a Painter; on Miss G—t—s of A—d—l;  
 on the Death of Mrs. Anne Clarke; Epi-  
 taph on Sir Thomas Scott; the Rover re-  
 claimed; to Miss. \* \* \*, drawing, Epi-  
 grams, a new Song set to Musick, and a  
 Country Dance.
- XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER:  
 Account of the Defeat in Virginia, and  
 the Death of Major-General Braddock;  
 Vessels hired by the Government; List  
 of the French Navy; Sheriffs elected,  
 &c. Alderman chosen; Com. Frankland  
 sails; Antiquity at Bath; Instances of  
 Longevity; Earthquakes, Assizes, Exe-  
 cution, &c. &c. &c.
- XXVII. Cure for the Whooping-Cough.
- XXVIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births;  
 Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXX. A Catalogue of Books.
- XXXI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
- XXXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

new and correct MAP of NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND, NOVA-SCO-  
 NEWFOUNDLAND, &c. &c. and a curious REPRESENTATION of Norway  
 TREES; both beautifully engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row;  
 may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or  
 Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

STOCK. 5 to 6. Ann. old Ann. new C. B. An. B. Ann. 1751. Ind. Ann. 96 1. 15 3 2 6 S. W. N. E. fair rain Christ. 543 1055



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> CCOUNT of the American plantations continued	355	And ingratitude to them	
Generosity of Pocahontas	ibid.	Modern polygamy	
Mistakes and dissensions in Virginia	356	Humorous matrimonial complaint	
Voyages of Capt. Smith	ibid.	<b>A SUMMARY</b> of the most important	
New Virginia company	357	fairs in the last session of parliament	381—3
Mathematical questions	358	Chelsea pensioners redressed	
Biblical query	ibid.	Americans subjected to the mutiny	
Reply, on gravitation	359	Whale fishery regulated	
French forts described	ibid.	Relief granted to the British fishery	
National grievances	360	A description of sea-trees	
The <b>JOURNAL</b> of a learned and political		Of cutting for the bubonocoele incarc	
<b>CLUB, &amp;c.</b> continued	361—367	Bold pretenders to lithotomy	
<b>SPEECH</b> of Opiter Virginius, in support		<b>POETRY.</b> Bacchus triumphant; fest	
of a motion, in regard to a famous		musick	
election	361—365	A new country dance	
Necessary to regulate the votes of copy-		Avon	
holders	361	Female advice to a painter	
The danger of not doing it	362	Westminster-Abbey. Part I. By Mr.	
The motion made for that purpose	363	der	
<i>Customary freeholder</i> , a new term	364	On Miss G—t—s of A—d—l	
<b>SPEECH</b> of Titus Pomponius in the same		On the death of Mrs. Anne Clarke	
Debate	365—367	Epitaph on Sir Thomas Scott	
Why the summons, for an election, in 40		The rover reclaimed	
days	365	Henry the Great's speech	
<i>Liberi tenentes</i> , and <i>tenentes customarii</i> , who	366	To Miss * * *, drawing	
Freeholders the only true electors to par-		Generous oeconomy	
liament	367	The <b>MONTHLY CHRONOLOGIST</b>	
Self-consequence, from various principles	368	List of the French navy	
Whence, that of our ancestors	ibid.	Sheriffs of London, elections of, &c.	
Old English worth displayed	ibid.	New alderman chosen	
Account of an extraordinary disease of		Commodore Frankland sails	
the skin, &c. &c.	369	Antiquity at Bath discovered	
The method of cure	370	Whale ships arrive	
Completed by mercury	371	Vessels hired by the government	
Experiments on mercury in the cure of		Affizes	
the hydrophobia	ibid.	Execution	
Ravages of a mad wolf	372	Earthquakes	
Dreadful case of a peasant	ibid.	Instances of longevity	
Remainder of the precepts of Isocrates	373	General Braddock defeated and	ibid.
His letter to Demonicus	ibid.	Receipt for the whooping-cough	
Picture of a travelling cit	374	Marriages and births	
His humours at an inn	ibid.	Deaths	
His geography	375	Ecclesiastical preferments	
Appetite over indulged leads to misery	ibid.	Promotions civil and military	
Private vices, not publick benefits	376	Persons declared bankrupts	
A fine comparison	ibid.	<b>FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>	
Address to Britons	377	A catalogue of books	
No national courage, without national		Prices of stocks and grain; wind,	
virtue	ibid.	ther	
Our obligations to the ancients	378	Monthly bill of mortality	

*Mr. Yate's piece, the odes to Negus and on the 17th of August, Mr. Taylor's verses, poem on patriotism are received, and will be inserted. R. D.'s favours came to hand, Messy Bower will be in our next. We hope our other prosaical and poetical correspondents excuse our deferring their pieces, through want of room.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1755.

*Part Account of the British Plantations in AMERICA, continued from p. 312.*

**T**WO days after Powhatan, having disguised himself in the most frightful manner he could, caused Captain Smith to be carried to a great house in the woods, and there to be alone on a mat by the fire: Not long after, from behind a mat which divided the house, was made the most fearful noise he had ever heard; and then Powhatan, with about 200 more as frightened as himself, came to him, and told them they were now friends, and he should immediately go to James-town to send for two great guns and a grindstone; which he would give him the country Capahowick, and ever after esteem him as his son Nantaquas. Capt. Smith had little confidence in his words, and expected every minute, even till he got to James-town, to be put to one kind of death or other; but Powhatan sent him immediately with twelve guides, and being lodged that night in the woods, he rose the next morning early at the fort. And thus Capt. Smith, after seven days captivity, returned to James-town, to the advantage of being much improved in the knowledge of the country and their language. He used his guides to the utmost kindness, and shewed Powhatan's trusty servant, a demi-culverins and a mill stone to carry to their master. Their weight was sufficient to deter them from the attempt, when they saw him discharge them, loaded with stone, among the boughs of a great tree, hung with icicles, the terror of the report, and the rattling of the stones and ice, so frightened the poor fellows that they ran away half dead with fear; but having regained some confidence with them, he gave them such

August, 1755.

toys for themselves, and sent Powhatan, his women, and children, such presents as gave a general satisfaction.

When Capt. Smith returned to James-town, he found the colony in the utmost confusion, for discord and dismay had prevailed so much among them, that they could unite in no one general resolution, but that of running the risk of returning to England in the bark that had been left with them, as fear often makes men run themselves into a greater danger, than that which they then think themselves exposed to. At his return he found them making all the preparations they could for this purpose; but he represented the plenty he had seen among the natives, and the beauty and fertility of the country in such a light, that he prevailed with the bravest of them to alter their resolution, and by their means he overawed the rest. By this means he got them all to resolve to maintain their fort, and to provide for themselves in the best manner they could; and this resolution was in a few days confirmed by Pocahontas's coming with a great number of attendants, and bringing them plenty of all kinds of provisions, which she continued to do every four or five days for some years afterwards; for Capt. Smith had impressed such an idea upon the Indians of the English courage and knowledge, and such a terror of their instruments of war, that Pocahontas easily prevailed with her father and her countrymen to allow her to indulge her passion for the captain, by often visiting the fort, and always accompanying her visits with a fresh supply of provisions; therefore it may justly be said, that the success of our first settlement in America, was chiefly owing to the love this young girl had conceived for Capt. Smith, and consequently in this instance, as well as many others, that

*Love does all that's great below!*

In 1607, the company fitted out two ships, one commanded by Capt. Christopher



pher Newport, who had been the commander of the first two ships sent out by the company, and the other by Capt. Francis Nelson, with a supply of provisions, and a reinforcement of 120 men, for the colony. These ships brought a quantity of all such trifles as the Indians were fond of, and they were reloaded and sent home again, with cedar, furs, skins, and such other things as the country afforded, which were thought most proper for the English market; and June 2, 1608, Capt. Smith with 14 more set out in an open boat, of about three tons burthen, to reconnoitre Chesapeake bay, and the several rivers falling into it. In this voyage they proceeded almost to the head of the bay, sailed up Patowmack river as far as the falls, touched at the mouth of Rappahanock river, and met with many dangerous, and some diverting adventures, but returned all safe to James-town, July 21, when they found the colony at the very eve of a mutiny against the pride and ill conduct of Mr. Ratcliffe, the president, who upon their return was deposed, and Capt. Smith chosen president. But as in their voyage they had been by the Indians made to believe, or at least to fancy, that the bay reached as far as, or near to the South-sea, the captain resolved to try once more the discovery of its head; therefore after staying but three days at James-town, and substituting Mr. Scrivener, or, as some say, getting him to be chosen president in his stead, he set out again with 12 men in the same boat, and sailed up to the very head of the bay, by which he was fully convinced, that either the Indians had misinformed him, or he had mistaken them. However, he discovered several more nations of Indians, whose names he had never before heard of, with most of whom he and his little company had encounters, and always came off victorious, by means of their fire-arms, which so terrified the natives, that they run and hid themselves in the woods, or submitted and sued for peace. Having returned back to the mouth of the bay, they resolved to reconnoitre the southern shore, and sailed up a little river, then called Chesapeake, now Elizabeth-river, which falls into the bay at the mouth of James-river, just where the town of Norfolk now stands. Here they had a skirmish with the Chesapeaks and Nansemonds, whom they easily defeated, and obliged them to fill their boat with corn, with which they set sail, and arrived all safe at James-town, Sept. 7, except one man who died in the voyage, and was buried in a little bay up Rappahannock-river,

which from his name they called Fetherstone's-bay.

When Capt. Smith returned, he, at the request of the colony, took upon himself the government as president, and soon after Capt. Newport arrived with a fresh supply of provisions and men, among whom came one Thomas Forest, who brought along with him his wife and maid, being the first English women that had ever appeared in America, and in few months after their arrival, the man was married to one of the colony. Capt. Newport brought along with him a cross for Powhatan, with orders for his conversion, and presents of a bason and ewer, bed, bedstead, cloaths, and other novelties; which, as captain Smith foretold, did more harm than good, as made him put too great a value on himself, and over rate his favours. He likewise brought over with him eight Germans and Polanders to instruct the people in making pitch, tar, glass, and forges, which Capt. Smith likewise disapproved of, alledging very rightly, that such an infant colony had more need to employ themselves in providing the necessities of life, and proper fortification for their security, than to think of procuring any thing for a foreign market. He also brought over, or pretended to have brought over, a private commission not to return without a lump of gold, or certainty of the South-Sea, or one of the lost company sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, and an express command to discover the country of the Manakins, a people supposed to live above the falls of James-river, or rather towards the mountains now called the Blue Ridge, all which projects Capt. Smith openly declared to be ridiculous. As all these things probably proceeded from Capt. Newport's advice to the company in England, Capt. Smith's disapprobation of them, gave him such offence that he became his bitter enemy; and the wild projects he was engaged in whilst he staid, were the cause afterwards of great distress to the colony, for the Indians having from thence received a mean opinion of them, not only refused to sell them any corn, but began to form plots for their destruction, which even Powhatan himself engaged in, so that after Capt. Newport's departure with his ship for England, it was with utmost difficulty and danger that Capt. Smith could provide either subsistence or safety for his colony: Nay, in one of his expeditions to procure corn from the Indians, either by fair or foul means, and his whole party had certainly been cut off by a conspiracy formed by



Powhatan, if the faithful Pocahontas had not privately, in a very dark and dismal night, come alone through the woods to warn them of their danger; and what made these conspiracies the more dangerous was, that the Germans had secretly joined in Powhatan's conspiracy, and by their confederates in James-town furnished him with several swords and muskets, and with powder and shot. But Capt. Smith by his care, courage, and vigilance disappointed all their projects, and at last brought Powhatan again, and all the neighbouring Indians, under such dread of him, and the people under his command, that they gave the colony no more disturbance whilst he remained in the country, which shews, how necessary it is for a people to preserve a character among their neighbours, how easily it may be lost, and how hard it is to regain it.

In the mean time, altho' Capt. Smith's conduct was in every respect not only blameless but highly commendable, for he was always the first to encounter either danger or fatigue, and never assumed to himself a greater or better share of provisions, or a more convenient accommodation, than was allowed to the meanest man in the colony; and altho' he had, by his resolution and steadiness, often prevented the people's deserting the colony, and had as often by his prudence and vigilance prevented their being all cut off by the Indians: Yet, I say, notwithstanding all this, great complaints were made against his conduct here at home, by Wingfield, Ratcliffe and others, who had returned home, and who to excuse themselves had misrepresented every part of Capt. Smith's conduct, all which misrepresentations were confirmed by Capt. Newport, to excuse his own ill success in every project he had formed, and easily believed by the council of the company, who found themselves disappointed in the mountains of gold and silver which they expected to find in this new discovered country. We may likewise suppose, that some of the most politick among them propagated a belief in these complaints, in order to prevent its being thought, that no immediate profit was to be expected from planting a colony in such a country; for such is the nature of mankind, that few chuse to engage deeply in any project, from whence no immediate profit is to be expected, however much it may at last redound to the advantage of their native country or their liberty.

By these complaints, and for these reasons, the company applied to the crown for a new charter; and by the riches

which the Spaniards had met with in America, it was still generally believed, that rich mines would be found in Virginia, as soon as they could penetrate higher up into the country; as it was not then known, or not considered, that such mines have been chiefly and wisely confined, by the author of nature, to the scorching climes of the torrid zone, or its neighbourhood, where it is not possible for mankind to apply themselves much to any very hard labour above ground. This made great numbers of people of all ranks engage in the project of the new charter, which was dated May 23, 1609, and granted to no less than 21 peers, and above 100 knights and chief gentlemen, besides a great number of other gentlemen, merchants, &c. together with most, if not all, of the incorporated companies of London. By this new charter, the company had granted to them, all those lands, countries and territories, situate, lying and being, in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort \*, all along the sea coast, to the northward, 200 miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the southward 200 miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west, and north west: And also all the islands, lying within 100 miles, along the coast of both seas of the precinct aforesaid, &c.

— And by the same charter the power and authority of the president and council in Virginia was abrogated, and the whole lodged in the governor or governors, as should be appointed by the council of the company in England, in consequence of which the said council appointed the lord Delawar, captain general of Virginia; Sir Thomas Gates, his lieutenant general; Sir George Somers, admiral; Capt. Newport, vice-admiral; Sir Thomas Dale, high-marshal; Sir Ferdinando Wainman, general of the horse; and several other gentlemen to other offices, all for their lives; tho' there was no occasion, perhaps, for such offices, as may appear from their appointing a general of horse in a place where there was not one to be met with, except the few that were then to be sent over.

So many persons of great power, interest and fortune, engaging in the enterprise, and the lord Delawar resolving to go over to take upon himself the government of the colony, raised such a spirit in its favour here at home, and brought in such sums of money, as soon enabled the

\* Between the mouth of James-river, and that of Pomunkey, now York-river.



the council to fit out nine ships with 500 people on board, and every thing necessary for their establishment; which ships sailed from England the latter end of May 1609; and with them Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Capt. Newport, each of whom had a commission, by virtue of which the first of them that arrived was to call in the old, and take the new government upon him till a superior officer arrived; but these three gentlemen all insisted upon going in the best ship, and accordingly they embarked together in the ship, called the Sea Venture, which was separated from the rest in a hurricane, and lost among the islands of Bermuda, as shall be presently related.

All the rest of this fleet, except a small ketch likewise lost in the hurricane, arrived safe at James-town. As these new comers expected that Capt. Smith's commission was soon to be superseded, and knew that he had little interest at home, a circumstance which is still very inconvenient for any one of our governors in America, he had great difficulty to keep them within the bounds of their duty, or to preserve any sort of order or discipline among them. However, by his vigour and resolution he soon got them all to submit to his government, until the new commission should arrive; and probably would till then have preserved his authority, and consequently the colony from the distress they were afterwards reduced to, but in returning from the falls of James-river, where he had settled a new colony, as he was lying asleep in his boat, his powder bag, by some accident, blew up, and tore the skin and flesh from his thighs and part of his body in a most miserable manner, which not only endangered his life, but subjected him to exquisite torture.

In this condition he was carried back to James-town, and as he could have no hopes of being cured in that place, where there was neither surgeon nor surgeon's chest, and still less of being able in such a condition to suppress the factions raised against him, he resolved to embark in the first ship for England, which he did about Michaelmas 1609, leaving with the new comers above 490 persons in the colony; three ships and seven boats belonging to it, a large quantity of commodities ready for trade with the Indians, or to be sent home to England; the corn newly gathered in; ten weeks provision in the store; 24 pieces of ordnance; 300 muskets, with other arms and ammunition, more than sufficient for their men; the Indians, their language, and habitations, well known to above 100 trained

and expert soldiers; nets for fishing, tools of all sorts for labour or work; apparel sufficient to supply their wants; six mares and a horse; 5 or 600 hogs, many poultry; with some goats and some sheep; and what was of the utmost consequence, their neighbouring Indians subdued and in terror at the very name of an Englishman. So that he may be justly called the founder of our first colony in America; and to manifest the gratitude of his countrymen, he was superseded soon as he had brought the enterprise to a bearing, and never afterwards met with the least reward, for the many dangers and fatigues he had generously exposed himself to, in the performance of such an eminent piece of service to his country.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you promise encouragement to mathematical literature for the improvement of your polite readers, I beg the following questions may merit a place in your entertaining collection, I am,

Sir,

Your very humble servant

Hull, Aug. 18, 1755.

QUESTION I.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y \times x + z &= 63 \\ x \times x + z + y &= 64 \\ x^2 + z + y &= 90 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Quære } x, y \text{ and } z$$

QUESTION II.

Given the diameter of a sphere = inches, to find the dimensions of a cube inscribed whose solidity shall be one fifth of that of its circumscribed sphere?

QUESTION III.

To find  $x^2 y^3 z^5$  a maximum, so  $x + y + z = d$ ?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT appears to me from the following texts, that the circulation of the Bible was known in the earliest days; and I beg you would insert them in your Magazine with this hint, which may perhaps give us the opinion of some of your learned correspondents in the matter.

ECCLESIASTES xii. part of the 6th, and 7th verses.

—And desire shall fail; because man hath to his long bones, and the mourning about the streets; or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the broken at the cistern.



*shall the dust return to the earth as it  
and the spirit shall return to God who*

AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

R,  
UR correspondent, p. 322, after  
telling me that he insensibly answer-  
letter in an ironical stile, is pleased  
that he contends not for victory  
truth, i. e. he expects truth and  
edge in return for dissimulation  
dile ; now I dare appeal to any  
(my antagonist excepted) if he  
not set too high a price upon his  
ware.

all pass by his long insensible se-  
letter, and only make a remark or  
the conclusion of it.

According to this writer, Newton, af-  
templating the celestial phænome-  
signed gravitation for their cause ;  
seems that neither Newton, nor  
Cventurer, nor this sage take gra-  
m to be the Being we ought to  
p : So that according to them we  
not to worship the cause of the ce-  
phænomena. Now I ask if this be  
kind of atheism ? Certainly I must  
looks that way, till it be proved  
here exists a being superior to the  
of the celestial phænomena ; but  
as it will, I desire it may be ob-  
that to my question, what is gra-  
abstracted from its effects ? This  
opher answers, it is not the Being  
ought to worship : I add, he might  
ve said it is not a sound nor a cir-  
I may not know what gravitati-  
I desire to be informed how your  
and Newton became acquainted  
existence : By what faculty, I  
it perceived ? Is it an object of  
of intellect ?

Yours, &c.

DICROPHILUS.

19.  
of the AMERICAN Forces ; and a  
tion of the Forts of Beau-Sejour,  
Verte and St. John, in NOVA-  
TIA.

British forces in North-America  
divided into three bodies : The  
to assert our right to our ancient  
ies on the province of Nova-Sco-  
that division consists of 3500  
the second, under the command of  
ley, takes the rout for Albany,  
back part of New-York govern-  
here to defend our frontiers to the  
d, as far as the lakes Erie and  
: On their arrival at these places  
to build row galleys, and set

them afloat on these lakes, which will  
effectually keep open our communication  
with the inland parts of this vast country,  
which at present we are but very little  
acquainted with ; and this body will con-  
sist of 7000 men. General Braddock,  
who was commander in chief of all the  
forces in North America, was at the head  
of the third division. (See p. 394.)

The fort at Beau-Sejour (in English the  
Fair-Residence) taken from the French,  
as also that of Bay-Verte, were both  
built by them since the peace of Aix-la-  
Chapelle. These forts stand about 12  
miles asunder, on both sides of the isth-  
mus of Nova-Scotia ; Beau-Sejour in the  
bottom of the bay of Fundy, and Bay-  
Verte is in the S. W. side of the Penin-  
sula. From these forts the French have  
furnished the Cape-Sable or Micmack,  
and the island of St. John Indians, who  
make 300 fighting men, with arms, pro-  
vision, and cloathing. With these Indi-  
ans the French have constantly harassed  
our infant colony of Nova-Scotia, and  
reduced it frequently to great distress, by  
carrying off the English and scalping  
numbers, and by destroying their planta-  
tions. One night these Indians, with dis-  
guised French, surprised the village of  
Dartmouth, they burnt the houses, and  
put all the inhabitants to death. When  
the French had built the above forts, they  
threatned to destroy all the French sub-  
jects of England, if they did not retreat  
behind these forts, which obliged them to  
destroy their settlements, or put themselves  
under their protection. These are the  
people called Accadians in the treaty of  
capitulation ; (see p. 350.) and they be-  
came the subjects of Great-Britain when  
Nova-Scotia was reduced in 1710. There  
are about 10 or 15000 of these French  
neutrals, as they are called in the pro-  
vince : But by the success of his majesty's  
arms in reducing these places, these peo-  
ple, who were lately turned dangerous  
enemies, will be reduced to become sub-  
jects of the crown of England. The in-  
fant colony of Nova Scotia, by keeping  
possession of these forts, will be preserv-  
ed from the depredations of these Indi-  
ans ; and when the fort at St. John's ri-  
ver is subdued, all the province of Nova-  
Scotia will be reduced, and brought un-  
der our subjection ; no part of which,  
tho' ceded by the treaty of Aix-la-Cha-  
pelle, they suffered us to enjoy or take  
possession of, but the S. E. peninsula,  
where all we have to shew for 450,000l.  
granted by the British parliament for the  
securing and settling Nova-Scotia, is only  
the erecting four small towns, and three  
or four forts.

St.



St. John's fort, at the mouth of the river so called, which empties itself into the west side of the bay of Fundy, opposite to, and distant 10 leagues from Annapolis-Royal, was built by the French since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. This fort commands 150 fighting Indians hereabouts, whom they occasionally issue out upon the N. E. parts of New-England. At the mouth of the river is a road for any ships; on the north side is a strait where no ship can pass but at the top of the tide, when the water is upon a level, for at low-water the fall is 30 feet. On this entrance, lined on both sides by a solid rock, the French fort stands. Above this strait the river is a mile broad, and admits a delightful navigation for large ships 60 miles up the country, it having its source from three branches of St. Lawrence's river; one of which is directly opposite Quebec. The French by this river have conveyed succours, &c. both in peace and war to Quebec from Old France, to avoid the risk of St. Laurence's river: And they can have a communication with France in winter, when St. Lawrence is frozen for five months; and also by it they have an harbour for their men of war and privateers, more convenient for annoying our colonies than Louisbourg, the Dunkirk of America, and it is the only port at all times on the ocean for conveying stores to Old France, and lumber to their Sugar Islands, as sugar-mills, cork, the frames of houses, &c. In short, they reap every advantage from this river, that the English derive from New-England.

*To the* AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
THE decay of national virtue has been for many years justly lamented by all true lovers of their country. Corruption has poisoned our morals, and almost extinguished the noble flame of publick spirit. I might produce a sad variety of instances to illustrate this truth. The ill consequences of smuggling have been already considered in your Magazine. Give me leave to mention two grievances more: How prejudicial has the exportation of our fops to Paris, so fashionable of late years, been to this insatuated kingdom? (See p. 161.) Have we not by this means been drained of our money by our most perfidious enemies? This fool-trade with France (if I may be allowed the expression) is very pernicious, and should not be carried on any more. All true Britons should be

Anti-Gallicans. It is said that some tlemen of Penzance, in the remotest of Cornwall, have lately formed themselves into a little publick-spirited sort of this sort. It is to be wished, that inhabitants of other maritime towns animated by that glorious, but too fashionable principle, the love of country, may follow their example.

The second, and at present the greatest grievance is the ill usage of our brave men. They complain that they are barbarously treated, and therefore are unwilling to enter into his majesty's service. If our sailors were properly paid, well used, and due encouragement to merit, (I do not mean borough-mongers) there would be no occasion to have recourse to the violent and arbitrary method of pressing. Young fellows would enter with alacrity, and we should not have the mortification to see our born Englishmen hampered like slaves. I sincerely wish that the government would take this into their most serious consideration, and am, Sir,

Your humble servant

Aug. 7, 1755.

BURRITO

*Female Advice to a* PAINTER. (See

PAINTER once more shew thou  
Draw the idol of my heart,  
Draw him as he sports away,  
Softly smiling, sweetly gay;  
Carefully each mode express,  
For man's judgment is his dress.  
Cock his beaver neat and well,  
(Beaver size of cockleshell)  
Cast around a silver cord,  
Glittering like the polish'd sword.  
Let his wig be thin of hairs,  
(Wig that covers half his ears.)

Be his frock quite a la mode,  
Short lest his steps it incommode,  
Short as his waistcoat was of yore  
When dull men long garments wore

Let the ruffle grace his hand,  
Ruffle pride of Gallic land;  
Be his waistcoat blue or yellow,  
That befits a pretty fellow;  
Let it be well trimm'd with lace  
Adding lustre, adding grace.

Make his breeches of Nankein  
Most like nature, most like skin  
Let a ribband deck the knees,  
Dangling ribbands always please  
With stockings of the finest silk,  
Soft and shining, white as milk.

Let him wear the nice made  
Buckling just above the toes;  
Buckles of a fashion new,  
Bigger almost than the shoe;  
Thus equip he'll far excel  
Every beau, and charm each belle.





ers, or upon them for taking  
 at I should otherwise have judged  
 August, 1755.

counties, it is highly probable, that  
 in most cases the admitting or reject-  
 ing











pernicious, and should not be carried on  
any more. All true Britons should be

2

Thus equipt he'll far excel  
Every beau, and charm each belle.

J O U R



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 321.

*Besides the Debate we had in our Club relating to the late Oxfordshire Election, which I have already given you an Account of, we had another Debate, which, tho' upon a general Subject, was occasioned by A that Election, and was introduced by Opiter Virginius, who upon this Occasion spoke to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

IT is an old and a true observation, that it is more convenient for a society, and more safe for the people belonging to it, to have bad laws, provided they are clear and certain, than to have no laws at all, or to have any material point left to be decided by the magistrate or judge, according to his particular humour at that time, or more probably according to his own particular interest or affection. Before the late election of knights to serve for the county of Oxford, I always supposed it to be an established point in the law of this kingdom, that none but freeholders, that is to say, such as held the lands they possessed by deed or feoffment, and not by copy of court roll, could vote for knights of the shire; but as the sheriff of Oxfordshire, at the late election, admitted many copyholders to vote at that election, as they made so free with the crime formerly called perjury, as to take the oath appointed by law to be taken by freeholders, and as this house has not thought fit to inflict any censure, either upon the sheriff for admitting them to take that oath, after they had declared themselves to be only copyholders, or upon them for taking that I should otherwise have judged

to be a false oath: I say, considering all these things, it is, in my opinion, become doubtful, whether copyholders, or at least one sort of them, have not a right to vote at every election of knights to represent the shire within which their copyhold estates are situated, provided those estates be of the yearly value of 40s. above all charges payable out of the same, and not made or granted to them fraudulently, on purpose to qualify them to give their vote at that election; and provided the estates have been assessed, and they have been in possession, as is now by law regulated with regard to freehold estates.

Now, Sir, as this is a point of the utmost importance, I think it ought to be determined as soon as possible: Every one knows what a number of copyholders we have in almost every county of England, whose estates are of the value of 40s. a year, or more; and consequently, every man must see, that if this point be left doubtful, as it has been rendered by our conduct in relation to this election for Oxfordshire, it must introduce the utmost confusion in every future county election: Nay, it will certainly put it in the power of the sheriff, in most cases, to return which of the contending candidates he pleases; for if the majority of the voting copyholders be for his favourites, he will admit every one of their votes upon the scrutiny as well as the poll, and if the majority of them be against his favourite candidates, he will refuse to admit any of them upon the poll, or reject every one of them upon the scrutiny. And, as the copyholders are so numerous in most counties, it is highly probable, that in most cases the admitting or reject-



ing them will cast the election upon which side the sheriff pleases. What effect this may have upon the independency of this house, and consequently upon our constitution, every gentleman must see, who considers, that in all the counties of England, A I think, except two, the high-sheriffs are annually appointed, I may say arbitrarily, by the prime minister for the time being: Such a minister will always know, or at least may foresee, when a new parliament is to be chosen, and will take care to appoint such a high-sheriff in every county as will follow his directions; for that such a man may be found in every county in England, there is not, I believe, the least doubt; and when there is so much power lodged in the hands of the sheriff, can we expect that any independent gentleman will put himself to the expence of standing candidate against the court interest for any county in the kingdom?

From experience we know, Sir, that the court has already an absolute command over too many of our boroughs, and if you add to this such a commanding influence as the court must have in every county by leaving this question undecided, you will render it ridiculous for any gentleman to put himself to the expence of standing a candidate at any election against the court interest, if he has no motive but that of serving his country in parliament: Nay, you will render it ridiculous for any man, or for any party of men, to think of pushing themselves into the administration by opposing the court, or the measures of the ministers for the time being, either at elections or in parliament; and the certain consequence of this will be, that all honest and true patriots will retire from publick business, and ambitious or indigent men will think of nothing but of pushing their interest, by the most slavish submission and sycophancy, to him who happens to be

the prime vizir, or to her who happens to be the most favourite tana at the time. The election of members of parliament will then become exactly similar to the election of our bishops at present: The writ will be a sort of *congée d'elire*, and it will always be attended with the king's, or rather the minister's letter, commanding the electors to chuse the gentlemen therein named, so that in a little time it will be minimal for any man to set up to be chosen, or for the electors to chuse any but those recommended in the letter sent along with the writ.

It is commonly said, Sir, that there is no great evil but what is attended with some advantage, and I shall grant, that even this, which will be a total overthrow of our constitution, and an utter subversion of our liberties, will be attended with one advantage; for it will put an end to bribery and corruption in elections. The venal part of the people will then find it impossible to obtain money, entertainments, or any other valuable consideration for their votes at elections: On the contrary, every election of members of parliament will be carried on with much quietness, and at as little expence, as the elections of our bishops are at present; and when I have hidden myself at my seat in the country, if I should be left in possession of it, I must confess, that the disappointments and the murmurs of such people, will give me a more melancholy satisfaction. But ever this misfortune should fall upon us, our having the shadow of a parliament will be a great addition to it; for from the History of the Romans I am convinced, that an arbitrary government, with the shadow of a parliament or senate, may be more oppressive, and more regarded of the complaints and sufferings of the people, than ever a sole and absolute monarch dare venture to. For confirmation of this, I



only recommend to gentlemen to compare the government of some of the Cæsars, and some of the other emperors of Rome, with the government of some of the most tyrannical of the sultans of Turkey, and they will find, that the former was more oppressive upon the people in general, and more whimsically cruel, than ever the latter was; and the reason is very plain; for an arbitrary government, supported by the shadow of a parliament or senate, perpetrate all their cruelties, under the pretence and colour of law, which by means of their *delatores*, and their corrupt judges, they direct which way soever they please, and against whomsoever they please, by which method the people are imposed on so much, that they will submit to more oppressions, and bear with greater cruelties from such a government, than they ever will do from a sole and absolute monarch. Nor let any gentleman vainly imagine, that come what will, we shall be guarded against such oppressions and cruelties by means of our method of trial by jury; for if the spirit of liberty should once be totally extinguished in this nation, it will of course be succeeded here, as it has been in all other nations, by a slavish spirit of omission and sycophancy, the consequence of which will be, that our juries will as blindly follow the dictations of our judges, as our parliament will those of our ministers. Therefore, Sir, if we have a mind to prevent our being brought to the same unhappy situation to which the Romans were reduced under their emperors, we must take care to preserve the independency of our house, which can never be done, unless we allow the ministers of the crown to have a commanding influence in our county elections, and this we will have, if we leave it in the power of the sheriff to reject or admit copyholders to vote at elections or not as he pleases. As this may be pre-

vented, Sir, by a vote of this house, I shall therefore take the liberty to move for its being resolved, "That all copyholders, holding their estates by copy of court roll, not having the words *ad voluntatem domini*, or, *at the will of the lord*, inserted in the copies by which such estates are holden, have a right to vote at elections for knights of the shire to serve in parliament for that part of Great-Britain, called England, within the intent and meaning of the laws confining the said right of election to estates of freehold only."

By putting the question upon this motion, Sir, you will determine that point of law which has been rendered doubtful by the uncensured conduct of the high-sheriff of Oxfordshire at the late election; for if the question should be carried in the affirmative, no sheriff dare hereafter refuse to admit any such copyholder to vote at any election; and if it should be carried in the negative, which I hope it will, no sheriff dare hereafter admit a copyholder of any kind to vote at any election. I say, Sir, I hope the question, upon the motion I have made, will be carried in the negative; for as I am fully convinced, that no copyholder whatever has a right, by the law as it now stands, to vote at any county election, I have made this motion on purpose to have a negative put upon it, because I thought it the easiest and the most unexceptionable method of having the point of law determined, as we in this house are certainly the only proper judges of the right of voting at every election in the kingdom, and the more clear and certain we make this right, the less trouble we shall hereafter have, the more we shall secure our own independency, and the more independent we are, the more we may serve, the more respect we shall have from, our country.

I must indeed say, Sir, that before the late election for Oxfordshire, I



never so much as once dreamt, that we should ever have had occasion to determine such a question. The distinction between freeholders and copyholders is so clearly, and has been so uniformly set forth in our laws both ancient and modern, and the election of the knights of the shire has been so expressly confined by some late laws to freeholders only, that I never imagined, that any copyholder, as such, would presume to call himself a freeholder, or to claim a right to vote at any such election. I do not pretend, Sir, to be deeply read in our law books, but I have been at some pains to search, and so far as I can find, I do not believe that any of the learned gentlemen of the long robe can shew us the term, *customary freeholder*, in any of our laws, or in any of our law books: It is a term which all past ages seem to have left to be invented by the ingenuity of those who supported what was called the new interest at the last election for Oxfordshire; and if they succeed in their design, they will not only enrich our politicks with a new party, and our law language with a new term; but also our constitution with a new regulation, which, in my opinion, will overturn every former; for if you once admit such copyholders, as are described in my motion, to vote at county elections, in a few years there will not be a copyholder in the kingdom but what will be a voter at all county elections.

When I say this, Sir, it may perhaps surprise some gentlemen who are not well acquainted with the nature of our copyhold tenures, for which reason I must observe, that the words *ad voluntatem domini*, or, *at the will of the lord*, do not make the least difference in the nature of the tenure: If they are inserted in the copy, the tenant has nevertheless a fixt property in his estate, and cannot be turned out by the lord as long as he performs the services, and does not forfeit; and if these words are not inserted, the tenant has no greater

property, nor is he thereby freed from any of the services, or better secured against forfeiture. It is now therefore absolutely indifferent both to the lord and tenant, whether these words be inserted or no. But if you grant a right to vote at county elections to such copyholders as have not these words inserted in their copy, every tenant will be for having them left out, in order to intitle himself to a vote, and every lord will be for leaving them out in all copies hereafter to be granted by him, because it will add to his influence at all future elections; and where a copyhold cottage is not worth 40s. a year, the lord will grant two, three, or more of them to one person, in order to multiply, as much as he can, the voters that are living within his estate, and consequently under his direction or influence at all future county elections.

Thus, Sir, we may see what an alteration we shall introduce with respect to our constitution, if we admit any sort of copyholders to vote at county elections: What may be the consequences of this alteration is not possible to foresee; but one of them must, I think, be obvious to every gentleman's consideration, which is, that it will very much increase the influence of our nobility at all future elections; for as they are possessed, and from the nature of things must always be possessed, of most of our great manors, and every such manor has a great number of copyholders belonging to it, if you admit them to vote at county elections, you will, in my opinion, put it in the power of the other house, by uniting together, to determine who shall be the members of this, and by giving the power, you will certainly, as soon as they become sensible of it, produce the union, that in a little time our present weak and happy form of government, will be converted into an absolute aristocracy; for even the crown itself may



submit to be directed by those who get the lead in the other house, and consequently to concur, by some future regulations, in riveting its own chains, as well as those of the commons.

I hope, Sir, I have now made every gentleman perceive the necessity of putting the question upon the motion I have made, and also the necessity of putting a negative upon that question; for if you leave it still in doubt, whether copyholders have a right to vote at county elections, you will put it into the power of the sheriff, and consequently of the crown, or rather the ministers of the crown, to determine at most county elections, which of the contending candidates shall be the representatives for that county, which will be a wide step towards introducing that form of government by which the Roman people were so much oppressed, and so cruelly used under their emperors; and if the question should be agreed to, you will thereby throw such a weight of influence into the other scale, as will destroy that balance which the wisdom of our ancestors has established, and thereby render our nobility as tyrannical, and our commons as wretched slaves, as they are now in Poland. I know, Sir, that the putting of any question upon the motion I have made may be prevented by what we call the previous question; but as this would still leave it doubtful, whether copyholders have a right to vote at elections, I cannot think that any gentleman, who has a regard for the liberties of his country, will attempt it, and therefore I have no occasion to offer any new argument against it.

The next that spoke upon this Subject was Titus Pomponius, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THIS is a question of great importance, and in order to

understand it aright we must look far back into our constitution. I shall beg leave to take it up as high as king John's *magna charta*, who having promised to summon the archbishops and bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons, goes on and says, *et præterea faciemus summoneri, in generali per vice comites et ballivos nostros, omnes illos qui in capite de nobis tenent ad certum diem scilicet: ad terminum quadraginta dierum ad minus, &c.*

That the greater barons were lords of parliament called by the king's writ, is well known; and the best authorities tell us, that the *tenentes in capite* were the lesser barons who chose knights of the shire out of their own degree: And we see the general summons is directed to be in 40 days: And why? Because once in 40 days there is always a county court held, and there were the elections made of coroners, verderers, and knights of shires, *per communitates comitatus*, and lord Coke says, the commons are in legal understanding taken for the frank tenants or freeholders.

Now, Sir, could any person holding by copy of court roll appear at this court? Was he amenable there? Could the sheriff summon him? No—for the legal definition of a barony is, that it is a certain royal lordship where the king's writ runneth not; and there was the copyholder's allegiance due, for he could not serve two masters. But it is said, copyholders have voted in several counties:—So they may, but they have never had a sanction here, or in any other court: The tares will get among the wheat, but we sift and separate them as well as we can. I shall not dispute, whether one sort of copyholder has not a better tenure than another; for the point is merely as to the right of voting, and lord Coke says, that “tenants which hold according to the custom of the manor, albeit they have an estate of inheritance according to the custom



of the manor, yet because they have no freehold according to the course of common law, they are called tenants by base tenure \*."

Had the ancient surveys of the manors in question been produced, they would have cleared up this matter: I have seen some of them, where the *liberi tenentes* are plainly distinguished from the *tenentes customarii*; among the latter there are some who hold at the will of the lord, others according to the custom of the manor, and some at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor; there are likewise *tenentes dominicales per copiam*, by which I understand tenants in ancient demesne, who hold by copy; whereas the *liberi tenentes clamant tenere libere per chartam*, and not *per copiam*, by deed, and not by copy; and those only I conceive have a right of voting.

The next argument I would use is, that the electors only paid the wages of the knights of the shire †. Coke says, the writ *de expensis militum* commands the sheriff to levy the wages *de communitate comitatus*; and in Prynne's survey of parliamentary writs ‡, there are writs *de expensis militum non levandis ab hominibus in antiquo dominio, neque ab natis*, which I think must include customary freeholders and copyholders of all kinds. I can easily suppose, that the tenant, by copy in ancient demesne, had a better holding than the bondsman, and at the same time believe Mr. Prynne who says, the electors only contributed to the wages, and that all holding by copy were exempt. Speaking of the proctors in convocation, he says, it is just they should receive their wages from the clergy electing them, as well as knights of shire from their electors. Mr. Dalton, in his office of sheriff, says, that the electors of knights of shires must be such as do contribute to the wages, or such as are suitors to the county court, and

this we must conclude was usage and law till the 8th of Henry the sixth, c. 7. when the statute requires the voters to have 40s. a year, which is equal to 20l. now: But that statute being not rightly understood, and perhaps giving an inlet to copyholders, it was explained two years afterwards, that they should be freeholders having 40s. a year §. And shall we lower the qualification at this time of day? Will a copyhold of any kind sell for quite so much as a freehold? It is but lately that copyholders could serve on juries; they are now enabled by an act of the whole legislature; and shall any less authority give them this great franchise of voting for knights of shires?

C Surely, Sir, there never was a time more unreasonable for such a compliment; whilst our possessions are in danger abroad, whilst we scarce think ourselves safe at home, let us not lessen our security by alarming that great body of people, the freeholders of England, who are all concerned in this question: And I must beg leave to say a word or two more in their behalf; it is a duty I owe my constituents, who have returned me four times to parliament: The freeholders are the *legales homines*, the commons; we are but their representatives. They are that part of the community for whom government seems to have been framed; the share they had in it shews their significance.

Baron Atkins, whose authority will always have great weight in this house, speaks of them as being anciently the guardians of English liberty; he puts us in mind, "That the statute 28 Edw. 1. c. 8, and 13 grants to the people, to the commons, the election of their sheriffs every year:" And lord Coke, in his observations upon these statutes says, "by the people and the commons is always meant freeholders:" The Baron goes on and says, "nothing is more

\* 1 Instit. c. 10. §. 31. † 4 Instit. c. 1. p. 46. ‡ P. 261. § 10 Henry 6. c. 2.



more certain and clear than that the freeholders (who are often called the people, and are the true proprietors of the nation and land) had originally, and from the very first constitution of the nation, the election not only of all sheriffs, but of all other magistrates, civil or military, that had any authority over them under the king; so that they had a mighty freedom in the constitution of the nation. The freeholders had originally the election of the conservators of the peace, who are out of date by introducing justices, who have their power not by election of the freeholders as formerly, but are named by the king: The freeholders originally, and from all antiquity, did likewise by writ at the county court, stiled *in pleno Folkemote*, chuse the *heretocbi*; the *duces exercitus*, or lords lieutenants, all these great officers were chosen by the freeholders as our knights of shires are, and as coroners and verderers are chosen at this day."

These were great powers and freedoms, and enjoyed by the people as anciently as any of our records reach; and what remains, I hope, we shall deliver down to posterity, by giving a negative to this question; and if any sort of copyholders must have a right of voting, give it them by law; but let us not leave it to the will of the sheriff to receive or reject them as it may best answer ministerial purposes.

In the present case the sheriff must have taken copyholders into his calculation, or else the numbers would have been above an hundred more in favour of the old interest; whereas, in my poor opinion, he had no judicial capacity to make use of, but that of rejecting copyholders, leaseholders, and persons unassessed; for baron Atkins, whom I have already quoted, says positively, that the sheriff is no judge at all in what he acts in the election of knights of the shire, but is only an

officer upon record." Sir Edward Coke says \*, "if one be duly elected knight, and the sheriff return another, the return must be reformed and amended by the sheriff, and he that is duly elected must be inserted; for the election is the foundation, and not the return."

I shall leave that matter to be debated by other gentlemen, but I will say thus much, if I had the *furor parliamentarius* ever so strong upon me, I would die of that fever rather than be sent hither by such an instrument which is disobedient to his majesty's writ, affronting to this house, and so unconstitutional, that the success can never justify the means. My honourable friends seek not senatorial dignities upon terms subversive of the laws. Tacitus says, *apud sapientes cassa habebantur quæ neq; dari neq; accipi salvâ republicâ poterant*.

I shall add no more, but conclude with seconding the motion made by my Hon. friend, and I second it with the same intention he made it, that the question may be put upon it, and that a negative may be put upon that question.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

\*\*\*\*\*  
From the WORLD.

THERE is nothing in this world that a man places so high a value upon, or that he parts with so reluctantly, as the idea of his own consequence. Amidst care, sickness and misfortune; amidst dangers, disappointments, and death itself, he holds fast this idea, and yields it up but with his last breath.

Happy indeed would it be if virtue, wisdom, and superior abilities of doing good, were the basis of our consequence; but the misfortune is, we are generally apt to place it in those very qualities for which the thinking part of mankind either hate or despise us. The man of pleasure derives his consequence from the number of women he has ruined; the man of honour, from the duels he has fought; the country squire, from the number of bottles he can drink; the man of learning, by puzzling you with what you



you do not understand ; the ignorant man, by talking of what he does not understand himself ; my lady's woman, by dressing like a person of quality ; and my lady herself, by appearing in clothes unworthy of one of her house-maids.

Those who in their own situations are unfortunately of no consequence, are catching at every opportunity that offers itself to acquire it. Thus the blockhead of fortune flies from the company that would improve him, to be a man of consequence among the vulgar ; while the independent citizen gives up the ease and enjoyment which he could find in the company and conversation of his equals, to be mortified by the pride and arrogance of his superiors at the other end of the town, in order to be a man of consequence at his return.

That this affectation of consequence is the most ridiculous of all vanities, everybody will allow. But where men of real worth in all other respects are possessed of it, or where persons in great and honourable stations render themselves and their employments contemptible by such affectation, it is then seriously to be lamented.

Our ancestors derived their consequence from their independency, and supported it by their integrity and hospitality. They resided upon their several estates, and kept open houses for their neighbours and tenants. They exerted themselves in deeds of hardiness and activity, and their wives and daughters were modest and good housewives.

There is an epitaph in Peck's collection of curious historical pieces, which (as that book is but in a few hands, and as I do not remember to have seen it in any other collection) I shall here transcribe, that our gentry of the present times may be instructed in the art of making themselves persons of real consequence. This epitaph (which for its natural beauty and simplicity is equal to any thing of the kind) was written in queen Elizabeth's time, upon that noble and famous knight Sir Thomas Scot, of Scot's-hall in the county of Kent, who died on the 30th day of December, 1594, and was buried at Bradborn church. His mother was the daughter of Sir William Kempe. He served in many parliaments as knight of the shire for that county. In the memorable year 1558, upon the council's sending him a letter on the Wednesday, acquainting him with the approach of the Spanish armada, he sent 4000 armed men to Dover on the Thursday. The inhabitants of Ashford would have paid the charges of his funeral, on condition that his corps might have been buried in their church.

## E P I T A P H.

Here lies Sir Thomas Scot by name ;  
Oh hapie Kempe that bore him !  
Sir Raynold, with four knights of fame,  
Lye'd lyneally before him.  
His wifes were Baker, Heyman, Beere ;  
His love to them unfayned.  
He lyved nyne and fifty yeare ;  
And seventeen sowles he gayned.  
His first wief bore them everie one :  
The world might not have myst her !  
She was a verie paragon,  
The ladie Buckers's syster.  
His widowe lyves in sober sorte ;  
No matron more discreter.  
She still reteiynes a good reporte,  
And is a great howsekeeper.  
He (being call'd to special place)  
Did what might best behove him.  
The queene of England gave him grace,  
The king of heav'n did love him.  
His men and tenants wail'd the daye,  
His kinn and cuntrie cried !  
Both younge and old in Kent may saye,  
Woe worth the daye he died.  
He made his porter shut his gates  
To sycophants and bribors ;  
And ope them wide to greate estates,  
And also to his neighbors.  
His hous was rightlye termed hall,  
Whose bred and beef was redie,  
It was a very hospitall,  
And refuge for the needie.  
From whence he never stept aside,  
In winter nor in sommer.  
In Christmas time he did provide  
Good cheer for everie comer.  
When any servis shold be donne,  
He lyked not to lyngar ;  
The rich wold ride, the poore wold runne,  
If he held up his finger.  
He kept tall men, he rydd great hors ;  
He did indite most finelye ;  
He us'd fewe words, but cold discours  
Both wisely and dyvinelye.  
His lyving meane, his chargies greate,  
His daughters well bestowed ;  
Although that he were leste in debt,  
In fine, he nothing owed ;  
But died in rich and hapie state,  
Belov'd of man and woman ;  
And (which is yeat much more than that)  
He was envy'd of no man.  
In justice he dyd muche excell,  
In law he never wrangled ;  
He loov'd rellygion wondrous well,  
But he was not new fangled.  
Let Romney marsh, and Dover saye,  
Ask Norborn camp at leysuer,  
If he were woont to make delaye,  
To doe his cuntrie pleasure.



But Ashford's proffer passeth all,  
It was both rare and gentle ;  
They wold have pay'd his funerall,  
T'have tomb'd him in their temple.  
Ambition he did not regard,  
No boaster, nor no bragger ;  
He spent, and lookt for no reward :  
He cold not play the bagger.

*An Account of an extraordinary Disease of the Skin, and its Cure. Extracted from the Italian of Carlo Crusio ; accompanied with a Letter of the Abbé Nollet, F. R. S. to Mr. William Watson, F. R. S. by Robert Watson, M. D. F. R. S.*

THE disease which lately befel a young Neapolitan woman, being of an extraordinary nature, greatly excited the curiosity of the governors of the royal hospital at Naples. These gentlemen engaged Signor Crusio, the physician of that hospital, to whose care this patient was committed, to draw up a faithful relation of the case. The Abbé Nollet, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, being desirous of having an authentic account of what he had heard had been so much the subject of discourse at Naples, procured by his friends from Signor Crusio a transcript of this relation ; and, believing it not unworthy of attention, transmitted it to London. In a letter to Mr. William Watson, the Abbé Nollet assures him, that the relation contains nothing but what is true ; " because, says he, I have been informed of the fact by disinterested persons, and because I know the writer of it to be a man of too much honour to be capable of attempting to impose upon any one."

The history of the disease is as follows.

A young woman, 17 years old, called Patrizia Galiera, the daughter of a citizen of Naples, was brought to the royal hospital the 22d of June, 1752, and was placed in one of the wards assigned to the care of Dr. Crusio ; who visiting her in her bed, and asking her the necessary questions to form a right notion of her disease, was informed by her, that her complaint was an excessive tension and hardness of her skin over all her body, by which she found herself so bound and straitened that she could hardly move her limbs. Upon examining her he found her skin hard to the touch, like wood or a dry hide ; however, he observed some difference in the degrees of the hardness : For in some places it was greater ; as in the neck, forehead, and particularly in the eye lids ; insomuch that she could neither raise nor entirely shut them. It was also very great in the lips, tongue, and on each side of her body ; but the August, 1755.

muscles under the skin seemed not to be affected, because the joints could be bent ; and if in any place there was any difficulty in moving the limbs, this arose not from any defect in the muscles, but from the hardness and tension of the skin and cellular membrane, which did not yield

A to their contraction and relaxation. For example ; she could scarce open her mouth, which happened not from any fault in the digastric, or other muscles, but from the hardness of the skin that covered the lips and cheeks, and that would not permit her to draw down the lower jaw. In the same manner was she incapable of bending her neck, or turning her head : Neither did this happen from any defect in the muscles destined to that office, but from the firmness of the skin and membrane, which in no wise yielded to their contraction. This was the case in the other parts of the body ; the muscles being, as it were, tied down and compressed by a dry, hard, and unpliant covering.

As to other particulars ; her skin had lost its natural warmth, but was sensible when it was pressed upon by the nails or a pin, the patient then saying, that she felt a pain as if the skin were tearing. Her pulse was perceived to be deep and obscure, but equal and regular. Her respiration was free and uninterrupted ; her digestion was good, and she found no inconvenience after eating, except a greater straightness, and an uneasy constriction round the belly. As to the natural excretions, the alvine were easy and proper, but the urinary sometimes exceeded the quantity of what she drank, and appeared loaded with salts ; both which circumstances, perhaps, proceeded from the sensible and insensible perspiration being intirely wanting : For upon her being asked, whether she ever sweated, she answered, that she did not, tho' she was ever so much exercised and fatigued. Her sleep was natural ; she had never had the menstrual evacuation. She said her disorder began first in the neck, which she perceived she could not move as usual ; then she found the skin of her face and forehead to grow hard ; and so successively, from day to day, she saw and felt all the external parts of her body grow hard and dense. She never had had any other disease except a little fever some years before, nor had ever been suddenly or excessively frightened.

So extraordinary a disorder did not a little disconcert the gentleman to whose care the cure of it was committed. He judged that it would be very difficult, and almost impossible for him to restore the patient



patient to a perfect state of health, not only on account of the uncommon nature of the complaint, but because he could not learn, from the relation of the sick, any proximate or remote cause of the disease, by which he might be directed to the application of a proper and efficacious remedy. For tho', on first considering the case, the want of the menstrual discharge might appear to have been the occasion of it; yet as there are many women, who live in perfect health, and conceive, without ever having had this evacuation; the want of it, in this case, could not be supposed an adequate cause; and this the event afterwards shewed, since the patient was cured without ever having had the natural discharges of the sex.

The indication then of cure was to be taken from the present state of the disease. The skin was observed to have lost its natural softness and flexibility; was become hard, contracted, and imperspirable. Wherefore it was not unreasonable to conclude, that the immediate cause of such a morbid change was a præternatural contraction of the nervous or fibrous parts of the skin, by which its excretory ducts and exhaling vessels were constricted, and did not supply a due quantity of the oily and aqueous fluids necessary to soften and lubricate the parts. Now for want of these fluids, the coriaceous fibres of the skin, the nervous *papillæ*, the *corpus mucosum*, the absorbing and exhaling vessels, and the cuticle, could not but collapse, coalesce, grow rigid, dry, firm, and hard: And certainly leather, which, in its hardest and driest state, bears a near resemblance to the diseased skin of this young woman, does not lose its original softness; but either by being simply deprived of those juices which moistened its component parts, or else by the coagulation and inspissation of some of the fluids lodged in the vessels; which last circumstance perhaps likewise contributed its share to the hardness of the skin in the present case.

On these considerations it was thought fit to put the patient into a bath of warm milk and water, and to direct her to stay in it a considerable space of time, that the warmth and moisture might relax and soften the hardness of her skin: But she could not bear to continue in the bath, on account of the great oppression and anxiety which it occasioned, and because the troublesome constriction of her skin was much increased by it. She was therefore put to bed, and well covered with cloaths, in hopes to promote a sweat; but all was in vain, for her skin remained as hard and as dry as before.

However, this treatment was repeated for six days; but, on going into the bath for the seventh time, she was seized with convulsions in the muscles of her legs and arms. This was very unexpected, and made it necessary to discontinue this method of cure. But as it was imagined that it was the weight and pressure of the water which gave her so much uneasiness, a method was thought on to avoid this inconvenience, and at the same time to procure for the patient the benefit that might arise from the relaxation and softening of the skin and pores by the absorption of an external humidity, which was judged to be necessary to the cure. Now the vapour of warm water hath a great power of insinuating itself into the pores, and between the fibres of bodies; and by that means of relaxing and softening the hardest substances, as is observed in dry leather, which, suspended in the steam of boiling water, becomes much more soft and pliable than if it had been immersed for a longer time in the hot water itself. A vapour bath was therefore ordered, and contrived in such a manner that the steam of the boiling water might intirely surround the body of the patient, or be directed to any particular part, as occasion should require. She bore the vapour without any inconvenience, and was constantly kept in bed in the intervals between the several applications of it. The sixth time of using this kind of bath she began to perspire a little, and from day to day the perspiration grew more general, and at last universal: Then the skin began to be less rough, but not less hard, and the urine was more thin and diluted than before. Her diet was prescribed to be of the most soft and relaxing nature, and principally consisted of whey. As she was judged to be of too full a habit, and as she had not the regular menstrual discharge, she was ordered to lose 12 ounces of blood from the foot, and it was thought that this evacuation might contribute to produce a general relaxation, and by consequence make the circulation of the blood, and other fluids, more free and easy through their respective canals. It was surprising to see what difficulty the surgeon found in opening the vein, on account of the hardness of the skin, insomuch that in the operation the lancet yielded and bent. However, at last it pierced the skin and the vein, but not without a good deal of pain to the patient. The blood issued forth with great impetuosity, and the wound was some time before it healed; but at length it formed an elevated and hard scar.



By continuing the emollient diet and vapour bath, in about 40 days the skin of her legs began to grow soft; in which part, according to the relation of the patient, the hardness last shewed itself. But as often as she exposed herself to the fresh and cool air, the skin, which had begun to grow soft and flexible, was observed to grow again hard and imperspirable. It was therefore thought proper, towards the end of September, to place her in a warm room where the air was kept of an equal degree of heat. This had the desired effect; for by staying in her room, and from time to time repeating the vapour bath, and by drinking at her meals decoction of the woods, the perspiration was constant and moderate; and the softness of the skin, which began in the legs, extended itself upwards, and was some degree perceptible in the arms.

Five months were now elapsed since the beginning of this treatment, when it was believed, that, without some more efficacious medicine, capable by its motion, weight, figure, and divisibility of circulating with the blood, and of penetrating into the most remote and subtil recesses of the vessels, it would be impossible to resolve and open the obstructions which were formed in the vascular structure of the skin, and which, by hindering the fluids from circulating through their respective canals, had deprived them of that humidity which nature hath made necessary for their flexibility and softness. It was therefore thought proper to make her take small doses of pure quicksilver; and that the mercury might the more easily be determin'd to the skin, the patient was ordered to be constantly kept in warm air, to have the surface of her body rubbed with a flannel, and to continue the use of the vapour bath. But, by way of preparation for this mercurial course, she was gently purged and bled a second time, that the plenitude being diminished the mercury might better circulate through the finest vessels. Here it was observed, that the surgeon in this second blood-letting did not meet with that resistance in piercing the skin which he had experienced in the first. The patient thus prepared began in December, 1752, to take daily six, and afterwards twelve grains of pure quick-silver, in a decoction of cassia, drinking after it half a pint of a decoction of sarsaparilla. In this course she continued four months with great carefulness, and without any inconvenience; and within two months from the beginning of it there appeared a somewhat viscid sweat, and the skin grew more flexible and yielding. About the middle of March, 1753, she had an efflo-

rescence over all her skin, which, by degrees became pustular, and was very troublesome by its heat and itching. The use of mercury was then discontinued, and she took no medicine but half a pint of an infusion of sarsaparilla in the morning, and an emulsion of melon and poppy seeds in the evening. Then the heat and itching abated, and the pustules suppurated. Signor Crusio says, that he had the pleasure to see many small globules or particles of mercury separated in the ripe pustules. This is something so unusual and surprising, that we shall scarce be inclined to give our assent till we are forced to it by farther experience and observation; especially as we know, that the most careful and sensible men are frequently mistaken; but that it is very rare, that any thing happens out of the ordinary course of nature.

About the middle of May following, her skin was quite clear of pustules, and was become perfectly soft and flexible, being capable of being moved, raised, extended, and of performing all its natural functions. This softness and flexibility of the skin was general, except in the forehead and lips; which, however, afterwards recovered their natural state.

But there still remains an unusual degree of tension in some of the muscles, which lie immediately under the skin, particularly in those of the hand and radius; on which account a milk diet is prescribed, to supply the blood with a proper matter for filling the cells of the adipose membrane; which membrane, by having sustained a long pressure between the diseased skin and muscles, is become deprived of its proper mucilaginous and oily juices, designed by nature to keep the parts soft and flexible, and to facilitate the motion of the muscles. Now when, by a fit diet, the oily and mucilaginous particles shall again abound in the blood, they will, since the morbid pressure of the skin is removed, be deposited in their proper cells, and, by that means it is hoped, that the affected muscles, which every day grow less tense, will soon be restored to their natural state; and that the cure will be as complete, with respect to them, as it already is with regard to the skin.

*A Method for preventing the terrible Consequences of the Bite of a MAD-DOG by the Means of Mercury, as lately published from several Experiments by Mons. DARLUE, a French Physician, at Callian in Provence.*

**M**ONS. Darlue first gives an account of the surprising ravages committed







doing any thing, consider first how he has behaved himself in his own affairs, for it is unlikely he will be able to counsel you well, when he could not do so to himself.

Nothing can spur a man on more to take care of himself, than the consideration of losses he has sustained by his indiscretion, for we should not be so desirous of health, were it not for the inconveniences of sickness.

Always conform to the manners of your prince, whereby you will secure his favour, and consequently have greater authority with the people.

When you shall be promoted to any post, never advise with bad men, that are your inferiors, for if you do, you will be sure to bear all the blame of their counsel.

Lay down a publick charge, rather with reputation, than riches; ever considering, that a good name is at all times preferable to a good estate.

Endeavour to get a superiority, and yet content yourself with an equality.

It is better to be a poor good man, than a rich knave; for riches are only of use to the living; and virtue is of much greater service to the dead.

Do not envy those that enrich themselves unlawfully, but rather those that ruin themselves by doing good; for these last have nothing else to rely upon, yet will they still have virtuous hopes.

Enure your body to labour, and your mind to thought; so shall you be able to effect whatever you undertake, and to foresee what will be most beneficial to you.

Consider well what you have to do, because oftentimes the tongue forestalls the mind.

Reflect that there is nothing permanent in this world; and then you will neither be overjoyed at prosperity, nor affected in adversity.

Take only two occasions of speaking, either of those things you are well acquainted with, or of those you stand in need of; for of all others, it is for the most part better to hold one's tongue, than to talk.

Enjoy good things moderately, and converse with bad patiently.

Endeavour to be as secret as you can, for it would be absurd to keep your money locked up, and let every body know your intentions.

Ever apprehend reproach more than danger.

Death is a frightful thing to wicked men, but the virtuous need only stand in awe of dishonour and ignominy.

Live always as securely as you can; but if honour calls you to risque your life, it is better to fight bravely, than to avoid it shamefully, especially considering we are all born to die, and virtuous people have only the privilege to die well.

Do not wonder, dear Demonicus, that many of the foregoing precepts suit not with your years. I at first determined not only to counsel you for the present, but to leave you instructions for the future, which I doubt not you will soon be able to relish. Not being willing that you should have recourse to any other master, I took care to insert at once all that I thought might be useful to you. Tho' youth, like sick people, be generally apt to desire what is hurtful for them, yet I thank the gods, I have reason to conceive another opinion of you. I can easily perceive by your studies, what your future life will be, for he that so early can apply himself to virtue, must of consequence delight in the rules that lead him to it. There's no better incentive to commendable actions, than consideration of what content they bring; whereas, on the contrary, sloth and luxury both tire and disgust us. Virtue alone can occasion a durable delight. I cannot say, but that vice has its pleasure in the beginning, yet grief and repentance soon succeed, and what at first was a satisfaction becomes at last a torment. In all affairs of this life we have more regard to the end, than beginning, and judge of every thing by its event. You may also consider, that wicked men have no constancy in their proceedings, whereas virtuous persons cannot alter their course without exposing themselves to the greatest infamy, for what is looked upon as unnatural in the former, will be reputed monstrous in the latter. If we blame liars for uttering falsties, much greater reason have we to do those that have all their manners irregular, for they not only do injury to themselves, but likewise prove ungrateful to fortune, who has blessed them with riches and honour. Moreover, if we have regard to the immortal gods, we may see what difference they have always put between virtue and vice. Jupiter, that begot both Hercules and Tantalus, raised the one to immortality for his virtue, and severely punished the other for his wickedness. These examples must needs induce us to abhor vice, and love virtue. To conclude therefore, dear Demonicus, I do not desire you should confine yourself wholly to my precepts: You have many great poets that will instruct you how to live; and as the bee flies from flower to flower and



and takes from each what is proper for its purpose, so do I advise you to inspect all the manners and writings of mankind, to form the conduct of your life. Farewel.

*The CONNOISSEUR, July 31.*

*To Mr. TOWN.*

S I R,

I HAVE been very much diverted with your observations on our honest tradesmen, who make weekly excursions into the neighbouring villages, (see Vol. 23. p. 389.) and I agree with you, that the generality of our citizens seldom dare trust themselves out of the sight of London smoke, or extend their travels further than with their wives and children in the Wandsworth double post-chaise, or the Hampton long coach. But we may now and then pick up a stray citizen, whom business has dragged beyond the hills of mortality, as it happened to myself the other day about 20 miles from London: And as I was mightily pleased with his behaviour and conversation, I have taken the liberty to send you an account of it.

Being caught in a shower upon the road, I was glad to take shelter at the first inn I came to. I had scarce alighted, when a strange figure (driven thither, as I supposed, on the same account with myself,) came soberly jogging into the yard, dripping wet. As he waited for the steps, before he would venture to get off his horse, I had the opportunity of surveying his whole appearance. He was wrapped up in an old thread-bare weather-beaten furtout, which I believe had once been scarlet; the cape was pulled over his head, and buttoned up close round his face; and his hat was flapped down on each side, and fastened about his ears with a list garter tied under his chin. He wore upon his legs something that resembled splatterdashes, which (as I afterwards learned) were cut out of an old pair of boots; but his right shoe was considerably larger than the other, and had several flits in the upper leather. He had spurs on, indeed, but without rowels; and by way of whip a worm-eaten cane, with a bone head studded with brass pins, hung from his wrist by a string of greasy black leather.

I soon found I was nobody; for the gentleman, it seems, took up the whole attention of the maid, mistress, and ostler, who all of them got round him, and with much difficulty, by the assistance of the steps, helped him down. My

landlady (after the usual welcome) before it was possible for her to see any part of him but his nose, told him, "he looked "brave and jolly;" and when she led him into the kitchen, she fetched a large glass of what she called "her own water," which (she said) would keep the cold out of his stomach. All hands were now busied in drawing off his furtout, which discovered underneath a full-trimmed white coat, and a black velvet waistcoat with a broad gold lace very much tarnished. The furtout was hung to dry by the fire as well as his coat, the place of which was supplied by a long riding-hood of my landlady; and as the gentleman complained of having suffered by a loss of leather, the maid was dispatched to the doctor's for some *diacylon*. The usual question now succeeded, concerning dinner; and as he observed I was all alone, he very courteously offered me to join company, which I as readily accepted.

The important business of dinner being settled, we adjourned into a private room, when my fellow-guest told me of his own accord that he lived in London; that for these 20 years he had always come to the town we were now in once a year, to receive money and take orders for goods; and that he had always put up at this house. He then run on in the praises of the landlady, and tipping me a wink, "ay, says he, she has been a clever woman in her time, before she bore children." He added, that for his part he did not like your great inns, for that they never looked upon any thing under a coach and fire. He further informed me, that he was married to his present wife in the first mayoralty of alderman Parsons, and in the very waistcoat he had on; "but, says he, I now wear it only on a journey; because, you know, a bit of lace commands respect upon the road." Upon enquiring about his family, I found he had three boys; one of whom was bound apprentice to himself; the other was sent to sea, because he was a wild one; and the third he designed to make a parson of, because he was grave, and his play-fellows at Poule's school used to call him bishop.

All this while he had sat in my landlady's riding-hood, with a linen nightcap on his head tied on the top with a piece of black ribbon, which (he told me) he always rode in, because it was cooler than a wig. But the saddle-bags were now ordered in; and out of one of them he drew a large flowing grizzle carelessly buckled, which he combed out himself, borrowing some flour from the kitchen drudger. His splatterdashes were next



aken off, his shoes wiped with a wisp of  
ay, and being assured by the landlady  
herself, that his coat was dry enough to  
ut on, he completely equipped himself,  
n order to wait on several tradesmen,  
with whom he had dealings, after dinner.  
As this was not quite ready, we took a  
alk to the stables to see his mare ; and  
o' the beast seemed as lean and harmless  
Sancho's ass, he assured me he had  
uch ado to ride her she was so frisky ;  
for she had not run in the chaise these  
two Sundays past."

Being summoned into dinner, we sat  
own to a repast of mutton chops and  
peeps hearts, which last he declared to  
be the wholesomest eating in the world.  
He objected to wine, because there was  
not a drop good for any thing to be got  
on the road ; but he vastly recommend-  
my landlady's home-brewed, which  
he affirmed to be better than Hogsdon  
beer, or the thatch beer at Islington. Our  
meal being ended, my companion took  
pipe ; and we laid our heads together  
to consider the good of the nation, when we  
remembered the French terribly both by land  
and sea. At last, among other talk, he  
opened to ask me, if I lived in the city ?

I was desirous of hearing his remarks,  
and answered, that I had never seen Lon-  
don. "Never seen it ! (says he) then  
I have never seen one of the finest  
cities in the whole world : Paris is but a  
hole to it." There luckily hung a  
map of London over the chimney-  
piece, which he immediately made me get  
in my chair to look at. "There, says  
he, there's London for you.—You see it is  
bigger than the map of all England." He  
then led me about, with the end of his  
stick, through all the principal streets from  
St. James's Park to White-Chapel. "That,  
says he, is the river Thames—There's  
London-bridge—There my lord-mayor  
dwells—That's Poule's—There the Monu-  
ment stands : And now if you was but on  
the top of it you might see all the houses  
and churches in London." I expressed my  
astonishment at every particular ; but I  
could hardly refrain laughing, when point-  
ing out to me Lincoln's-Inn-Fields—  
he, said he, there all the noblemen  
dwelt."

At last, after having transported  
me all over the town, he set me down in  
a coffee-house, "which (he said) was the  
best street in the city.—And now, says  
he, I'll show you where I live.—That's  
St. Dunstons Church—and thereabouts—where  
my shop is—there—just there my shop  
is." He concluded with a kind in-  
vitation to me to come and see him ; and  
showing out a book of patterns from his  
pocket, assured me, that if I wanted

any thing in his way he could afford to  
let me have a bargain.

I promised to call upon him ; and the  
weather now clearing up, after settling  
the balance of our reckoning with the  
landlady, we took leave of each other ;  
but just as I had mounted my horse, and  
was going to set forward, my new ac-  
quaintance came up to me, and shaking  
me by the hand,—“Hearkye, says he,  
if you will be in town by the 25th of this  
instant July, I will introduce you to the  
Cockney's-feast ; where, I assure you,  
you'll be mighty merry, and hear a great  
many good songs.”

B

*From the GAZETTEER.*

C

GOD has for the pleasure and prefer-  
vation of all his creatures, parti-  
cularly man, diffused with a most capa-  
cious and liberal hand, enjoyments adapt-  
ed to every sensual faculty ; but as these  
delights are designed only for temporal  
advantage, and are utterly incapable of  
giving us (what alone can for ever satisfy  
a rational being) rational happiness, he  
knowing our impotency to command our-  
selves, and the necessity of our doing it,  
has annexed satiety to a small quantity of  
them : If we trespass this limit, and ac-  
quire an habit of pleasing ourselves with  
an unnatural prolongation, beyond the  
end of appetite, which is to reinvigorate,  
and refit us for the daily discharge of our  
several duties, disease in various shapes  
overtakes and harasses us during the re-  
mainder of a short, terrified, and painful  
life, while death, angry at being hurried  
thus to his employment, redoubles the  
agony of every stroke.

D

E

Our bodies are of such a texture, that  
action, and a moderate share of labour  
and exercise, is absolutely requisite to  
preserve their parts in a due temper of  
vigour and ability ; indulgence in indo-  
lence and inaction, on the other hand, is  
surely destructive to them, by permitting  
the humours to stagnate and corrupt for  
want of proper fermentation and circu-  
lation, and thereby rendering the several  
organs suited by Providence to serve the  
different powers of the soul, not only  
useless, but when disordered and impaired  
they confound the understanding with  
pain, instead of producing those benefits,  
or compassing those designs, which ought  
to have been consequent to such endow-  
ments. Thus are the noble privileges  
and blessings, which we derive from all-  
bounteous Providence, perverted to a  
curse by our own mismanagement and  
neglect. To this may be answered, what  
some have urged, that luxury and intem-  
perance are, tho' private evils, publick  
bene-

F

G



benefits ; that is, they conduce to the good of the whole, tho' not to that of the parts which compose it. To confute this opinion, the consequences shall be considered, and then let every man make his own inference.

Debauchery, either of lust, or feasting and drinking, not only tends to involve our own, and other families in confusion, by the misery it brings upon those, who are dependant on, or connected to either, but intails on our guiltless progeny numberless calamities, which may reach and spread to latest generations ; our children it frequently robs of that provision, which might have enabled them to live above want, exposing them to all the temptations of indigence, and generally, which still inhances our crime, and their misfortunes, leaves them a feeble diseased habit of body, obnoxious to pains within, and injuries without themselves: Nay, it is with very great reason observed, that the very vices of the progenitor often spring up in his children, interwoven in the very texture of both their frames. This seems to be the visitation of the sins of the fathers upon the children, denounced in the second commandment, that being threatened vindictively, which indeed flows from the very nature of evil, in order to make the deeper impression upon a set of people, chosen out of a world sunk in delusion and ignorance. Thus is vice, and its offspring, misery, propagated down to posterity, and hence spring all that havoc and disorder, that whole nations are often involved in, which have frequently ended in their total overthrow and extinction. The argument urged to prove the use of luxury and debauchery is, that they scatter money around, and seed numbers who invent and vend what is appropriated to these ends. This at first sight seems to carry some weight, but upon deliberate examination we shall find, that they corrode into the very vitals of that nation which is prone thereto, which, I think, may be proved in the following manner. That excess and intemperance enfeebles the human fabrick, and is the grand source of disease, is a truth doubted of by none ; therefore a society of men, luxurious and debauched in manners, must be enervated in body, in proportion as they are more or less corrupt, they and their progeny ; and consequently be no match for a people more moderate, or more numerous than themselves : Experience here confirms argument ; for from all history, both sacred and profane, of the most powerful nations, we find their fall not to be attributed to bordering enemies, but to the

rise and increase of luxury, which by degrees insinuating itself into the mass, had enervated that vigour of head and hand, which defended them in the rudiments of their power.

Men, by indulging in the excessive gratification of any appetite, pall and dissipate their enjoyment to such a measure, that the most exquisite and necessary bodily pleasures lose that relish, which is only preserved by a temperate exercise of them, tho' the desire of tasting them is as highly as ever, still gains strength. When thus ability can keep no pace with inclination, they vainly ply their abused inventions to find somewhat to supply the deficiency ; which pursuit, without being able to gain the point proposed, renders them rapacious after the properties of others ; negligent of real indignities, and sinks them into the most abject state of iniquity.

The wisest of the heathens, for the same irresistible reasons that we meet in who profess Christianity, pronounced it to be the noblest being, who had no need of any thing without himself ; he cause the gratifications of this life are general snares, or at best very transient and uncertain. He only then is independent, happy, who has reduced his desires implicitly to obey his reason ; he who enjoys every sensation to the utmost, cause under the wisest restrictions, with the natural incitements, his pleasures both of body and mind will continue during his abode here, and happy consequences will descend in the degree to latest posterity. But how widely different is the conduct of the bulk of mankind, and consonant to the practice, how few are happy. Their appetites often arise not from hunger or thirst flowing from moderation, but from high food and delicious wines. They purchase not their slumber by labour, nor manly fatigue, but strive to bribe it with beds of down. Should now a being of a different order, who had never seen the world, considered the sons of men, suddenly descend and behold one of us sustaining the rigour of cold, hunger, and labour, and another warm and at ease, shining in the splendor of equipage and domestics, would he not to a hasty demand, reply without hesitation, that the latter was the superior animal of the two ? Doubtless something of much more elegant intrinsic value ; one whose worth and greatness necessarily attracted that magnificence about him : But would not remain long in this delusion ; a little more mature observation would force him to retract his rash



tion, and confess this to be more despicable and dependant than the former; because it would appear, that this glittering outside is not the necessary attendant of, or springs from any superior value in him; but on the reverse he hangs upon, and clings to it for all the happiness he can enjoy. The voluntary motion of his own limbs, he, lady-like, calls fatigue, and trembles at every fresh gust of heaven, which the other faces with impunity. Yet is this man stiled great, surely erroneously, who is every hour liable to be deprived of his preservers by a thousand accidents; and the other mean, who is beyond the reach of such misfortunes.

From all that has been said this conclusion results, that the more every man shall consult the good of each individual, to the extent of his ability, conformable to the unerring rule of doing that to another, which he in the same circumstances would think reasonable treatment of himself, the happier will the whole be. As long as the bulk of a nation acts thus, they will for the greater part be happy; but when the number of the selfish and luxurious prevail, the strength and prosperity of that state must dwindle and run into disorder and confusion, because each being anxious for his own preservation, will trample upon and defraud his fellow-subject of whatever he can; content to establish himself, as he imagines, above dependance, upon a corrupt, faithless people, till by intestine tumults and dissensions they become the prey of a more numerous or better armed power than themselves. When things are at this pass, no probability of remedy arises, except from a strenuous opposition of the uncorrupted few; but how difficult a task it is to stem thro' the troubled ocean of corruption and vice at such a time, and outlive the tempest, may be gathered from the many accounts we have of the usage which these patriots were generally received from their falling countries.

I cannot forbear here making those reflections that follow, addressed to all, but more particularly to the Briton. What kingdom or state is contiguous to a more numerous or more extensive, nothing left them for the preservation of their lands and liberties, but their integrity and love to one another, their public justice and regard to the merits and services of the poorest as well as the wealthiest fellow-citizen; the nicer they are in these points, the happier and longer they will be, and proportionably as they pay a greater or less regard to these. It is in vain to object, that the

neighbouring state may be as degenerate and sunk in vice as ourselves; for granting it to be so, the more numerous vicious in the common course of events (for in such circumstances we have no reason to expect any peculiar divine interposition in our favour) will be too hard for the fewer; because when two nations are equally debauched, neither will excel the other in personal bravery; for all courage, which has not justice and reason for its foundation, fails as the body loses its vigour; and that luxury enfeebles the body, needs, I think, no proof. In short, without national justice and temperance, there is but little national courage, since courage undirected by these, degenerates into brutality, which leads to the gratification of unbridled and licentious appetites, that necessarily tend to enervate and destroy: But courage, under the direction of justice and temperance, hardens into fortitude, as iron by tempering becomes steel.

I hope no body will infer from what has been said, that I am undertaking to persuade men from all pleasing sensations, and endeavouring to set up a race of gloomy mortals in their stead; so far from it, that I would entreat every one to enjoy each gratification, as much as it is capable of being enjoyed; which is not to indulge beyond moderation in any one, but by a temperate use to keep it always new. To let our ease be rest, not indolence; our sauce, hunger, not delicacies; our diversions relaxations from, not the business of our lives. In short, so to rein and manage our desires, as never to let them run away with our reason, and frustrate the very ends, for which they were implanted.

All this is true, replies a hearer; but how will you be able to persuade a luxurious, effeminate, or rapacious people, to act in this manner? Do you conceive, that you can prevail upon those, who have never employed the noble gift of reason, otherwise than in the drudgery of pimping, to gratify their lusts and avarice, and in treasuring up misery for themselves and posterity, to use it now in regulating and restraining their inclinations? Impudent request! to urge in the face of so polite, so knowing a world, the necessity of laying the foundation of their own happiness, upon what will produce that of future generations. What obligations have they to posterity? Were not a people so ready and sagacious in the pursuit of every resource, which they imagine can whet and give a subtil edge to their gratifications, born to make use of those almost supernatural refinements,



which they with such ingenuity trace out? To this modest and candid expostulation, arguments which the wise men of this enlightened age have found out, tho' the very wisest of the ancients never could, to be a sufficient vindication against the heavy charge, that succeeding generations will bring against us for the ills inflicted on them, for all the unself caused maladies and misfortunes of body and mind which they may labour under, I shall reply only by summing up the different consequences of a luxurious, effeminate, and rapacious life, and a manly, benevolent, self-regulating one. He who lives the former, deadens and stupifies his natural faculties by excess, corrupts his own constitution with disease, curses his progeny with the maladies of the body, and often tinctures them with the vices of his mind; impairs his fortune, injures his country, dies, leaving a detestable and abominated remembrance of himself behind, which is never mentioned but with execration or contempt, and his soul is hurried off incapable of tasting any thing but the misery of eternity. He who lives the latter, retains his body in a tone and temper able to enjoy its pleasures, till by degrees he grows less enamoured of them, leaves his posterity health, his country a fair example; millions yet unborn will bless and celebrate his memory, especially if his station in the world was mighty; and when he shines no longer here, he will shine in regions adapted to please, unspeakably, for ever, that mind which is capable of tasting what alone is happiness.

*From M A N, July 30.*

**T**HOSE among us who do not contribute to improve the general stock of knowledge left us by our ancestors, or make no new discoveries for the happiness of the present, or future generations, live like indolent heirs, who, receiving a large estate from their parents, live up to it, without endeavouring to increase it: But they who inheriting the noble fund of science left them by the ancients, not satisfied with barely enjoying it, laudably endeavour to improve it by new inventions, are like ennoblers of families, who not only leave the paternal estate to their descendants, but, by additional purchases transmit it to them augmented. All inventors follow the noble steps of the ancients, who made numerous discoveries, of which we reap the benefit and enjoy the harvest.

But though it is certain that we receive great advantages from those who lived before us, some have doubted whether all the good we inherit from the an-

cients be a real benefit deserving our acknowledgement. They alledge, that, tho' a person procures us ever so many and great advantages, yet if he does not do it out of direct love, friendship, and good will to us, he can never deserve our thanks, or justly be called our benefactor. These persons should be shewn that our fore-fathers have conferred numerous advantages upon them, with a real goodwill, love, and affection towards them.

The ancients must necessarily have had a love for their own immediate children, and an inclination to wish them well, for this is a natural human passion, and so universal that mankind, in general, look upon those parents who desert, expose, or murder their children, as acting most unnaturally, and from a disordered mind, so agitated with other passions, or blinded by prejudice, as to stifle the voice of nature, or not to suffer this inclination to be complied with, tho' it continually exists in the human heart, and operates even in the most profligate and abandoned.

That our ancestors must actually have had a love for their immediate descendants appears from our own feeling, experience, and observation. We all find satisfaction, pleasure, and joy in procuring wealth, building houses, planting woods, laying out gardens, &c. which we suppose the advantage thereof will descend to our heirs; and allowing that this general inclination is heightened by a mixture of self-love, ambition, or desire of fame; yet if these passions are properly directed, and render our beneficence more active, our conduct upon the whole cannot be censured. Certainly it is at least innocent to entertain a pleasing prospect of the benefits we hope, by our labours, to confer upon our descendants. From considering our own inclination we may therefore fairly infer, that our fore-fathers had the same, and acted as benevolently as we do. They could not in their own persons hope to enjoy the advantages of their labours, but must from a parental love and affection have desired that succeeding ages should enjoy the benefit of them; as appears from their great works of perpetuity, their laws, their publick buildings, and their writings.

It has been urged that, allowing this to be true in general, some of the ancients as well as the moderns, might spend their lives in a selfish manner, diverting and amusing themselves without designing any good to posterity: But it appears highly improbable, that any person should ever have existed without, some time or other, bestowing



Rowing a thought on those who were come after him ; for surely all men must have felt something of that benevolent disposition which belongs to human nature, at least common justice requires to judge favourably of every man, till we have sufficient reason to judge unfavourably of him. And since it is impossible to name any one person among all those that have preceded us upon this globe, or even of the present generation, who can be proved never to have had a good thought, or designed a benevolent action for posterity, we should allow all our fore-fathers to have been our well-wishers, and consequently we ought to acknowledge the obligation. Benevolence is, doubtless, an universal passion ; it operates differently in different persons, countries, and ages.

We observe with regret that many of the present age enjoy the rich patrimony of ancient learning, without sufficiently manifesting the proper gratitude to those from whom they receive it. This resembles the behaviour of a giddy, unthinking heir, who lives in plenty during his father's life-time, without shewing the proper gratitude to him ; but rather appearing uneasy, that his father should live long to keep him from having all to himself.

Some even ridicule the ancients, take opportunities of despising them for their ignorance, and fancy themselves wise enough to have acted better in their situation ; but in this they manifestly show their own ignorance.

Others not only reproach the ancients, but make a jest of posterity, and absurdly ask why they should do good to those who never did any good to them ? They pretend to look upon those who are gone after them, as non-entities, or imaginary beings, that can deserve nothing at their hands. Such people, if they can possibly be serious, know not of themselves, nor the world they live in ; having so little humanity, are a reproach to the species. But we rather think these extravagant expressions are owing to the levity of the times, an exhaustion of wit, and of turning the serious things to joke and buffery.

With none of the learned shewed signs of ingratitude to their great good predecessors, the patriarchs of sciences. Many modern philosophers in their writings most unreasonably censure the ancients ; and fancy that Aristotle himself, with all his science, was no philosopher in comparison of themselves, never took the pains to understand their writings.

If the ancients were to require back all the knowledge we have received from them, should we not appear like the bird in the fable, stripped of her borrowed plumage ? It is no disgrace to learn from ancients. We are not all capable of inventing, or making new discoveries : This requires particular talents, which many may want, and yet prove useful members of society ; but no man should be guilty of ingratitude, despise his benefactors, or discredit the ancients ; as too many of the moderns have ignorantly done.

*The CONNOISSEUR, Aug. 7.*

*To Mr. TOWN.*

S I R,

IF polygamy was allowed in this country, I am sure I might maintain a seraglio of wives at less expence than I have brought upon myself by marrying one woman : One, did I say ? Alas ! I find it to my cost, that a wife, like a polypus, has the power of dividing and multiplying herself into as many bodies as she pleases. You must know, Mr. Town, I took a woman of small fortune, and made her my own flesh and blood ; but I never thought that all her relations would likewise fasten on me with as little ceremony as a colony of fleas. I had scarce brought her home before I was obliged to marry her mother ; then I was prevailed on to marry her two maiden sisters ; after that I married her aunts ; then her cousins—In short, I am now married to the whole generation of them. I do not exaggerate matters when I say that I am married to them all ; for they claim as much right to every thing that is mine, as the person whom the world calls my wife. They eat, drink, and sleep with me : Every room in my house is at their command, except my bedchamber : They borrow money of me ;—and since I have the whole family quartered upon me, what signifies which of them takes upon her my name,—my wife, her sister, or her twentieth cousin ?

O Mr. Town ! I never sit down to table without the lamentable prospect of seeing as much victuals consumed as would dine a whole vestry. So many mouths constantly going at my expence ! And then there is such variety of provisions ! for cousin Biddy likes one dish ; my aunt Rachel is fond of another ; sister Molly cannot abide this ; and mother could never touch that ;—tho' I find they are all of them unanimous in liking the best of every thing in season : Besides, I could entertain a set of jolly toppers at a

B b b 2

less



less rate than it costs me in light wines for the women. One of them drinks nothing but Lisbon; with another nothing goes down but Rhenish and Spa; a third swallows me an ocean of Bristol milk, with as little remorse as she would so much small beer; my eldest aunt likes a glass of dry mountain, while the other thinks nothing helps digestion so well as Madeira. 'Twas but the other day that my wife expressed a desire of tasting some claret, when immediately all my good-natured relations had a mighty longing for it; but with much to do I at last prevailed on them to compound with me for a chest of Florence.

You may imagine that my house cannot be a very small one; and I assure you there are as many beds in it as in a country inn: Yet I have scarce room to turn myself about in it, for one apartment is taken up by this relation, another by that; and the most distant cousin must have more respect shewn her than to be clapped up in a garret with the maid-servants; so that poor I have no more liberty in my own house than a lodger. Once, indeed, I in vain endeavoured to shake them off, and took a little box in the neighbourhood of town, scarce big enough to hold my own family: But, alas! they stuck as close to it as a snail to her shell; and rather than not lie under the same roof with their relation, they contrived to litter together like so many pigs in a sty. At another time, thinking to clear my house at once of these vermin, I packed up my wife and mother, and sent them to her uncle's in the country for a month. But what could I do? there was no getting rid of those left behind: My wife had made over to them the care of the household, allotting to each of them her particular employment during her absence. One was to pickle walnuts, another to preserve sweatmeats, another to make morella brandy; all which they executed with the notableness peculiar to good housewives, who spoil and waste more than they save, for the satisfaction of making these things at home. At last my wife returned, and all that I got by her journey, was the importation of two new cousins fresh out of the country, who she never before knew were the least related to her;—but they have been so kind as to claim kindred with me by hanging upon me ever since.

One would imagine, that it were sufficient for these loving relations to have the run of my table, and to make my house in every respect their own; but not content with this, they have the cunning to oblige me in a manner to find them in

cloaths likewise. I should not repine if any of my worthy relations were humble enough to put up with a cast-off suit of my wife's; but that would be robbing the maid of her just dues, and would look more like a dependant than a relation: Not but that they will condescend now and then to take a gown, before it is half worn out, (when they have talked my wife into a dislike of it)—because it is too good for a common servant. They have more spirit than to beg any thing; but—if my wife has a fancy to part with it—they will wear it, purely for her sake. A cap, an apron, or an handkerchief, which looks hideous upon her, I always find is very becoming on any other of the family; and I remember, soon after we were married, happening to find fault with the pattern of a silk brocade my wife had just bought, one of her sisters took it from her, and told me she would have it made up for herself, and wear it on purpose to spite me.

You must know, Mr. Town, that upon my marriage I was indiscreet enough to set up my chariot; and since my family has increased so prodigiously, they have given them a handle to have a coach likewise, and another pair of horses, let them to take an airing in. This affords them with a pretence for running about to publick diversions, where I am forced to treat them all; for they are so very fond of each others company that one will hardly ever stir out without the other. Thus, at home or abroad they constantly herd together; and what is still more provoking, tho' I had rather have a route every week at my house, my wife makes a merit of it, that I keep little or no company.

Such is the state of my family within doors; and tho' one would think this sufficient for one man, I can assure you that I have other calls on me from relations no less dear to me, tho' I have never yet had the happiness to see them. My third cousin by my wife's father's side was set up in the country in a very good way of business, but by misfortunes in trade he has gone to jail, if my wife had not teized me into being bound for him, for which I was soon after arrested, and obliged to pay the money. Another very promising youth, was just out of his time, and only wanted a little sum to set him up; which as soon as I lent him he run away, and is gone to sea. One of the aunts, who is now with me, (a widow lady) has an only daughter, a sober discreet body, who lived as a companion with an old gentlewoman in the country; but the poor-innocent girl being drawn aside by



wife fellow that ruined her, I have been forced to support the unhappy mother and child ever since, to prevent any reproach falling on our family. I shall say nothing of the various presents which have travelled down to my wife's uncle, in return for one turkey and chine received at Christmas; nor shall I put to account the charge I have been at in the gossips fees, and in buying corals, &c. for half a dozen little nephews, neices, and cousins, to which I had the honour of standing godfather.

And now, Mr. Town, the mention of this last circumstance makes me reflect with an heavy heart on a new calamity which will shortly befall me. My wife, you must know, is very near her time; and they have provided as great a store of caps, clouts, biggens, belly-bands, whittles, and all kinds of childbed linen, as would set up a Lying-in Hospital. You will conclude that my family wants no farther increase; yet, would you believe it? I have just received a letter, that another aunt, and another cousin, are coming up in the stage coach to see their relation, and are resolved to stay with her the month. Indeed I am afraid, when they have once got footing in my house, they will resolve to stay with her till she has another and another child.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c.

A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 339.

AS to the bills passed last session into laws, the most important of them were introduced and passed as follows:

Nov. 15. Presently after the committee was appointed to draw up an address to be presented to his majesty, Mr. William Pitt, paymaster general, stood up, and very pathetically set forth the hardships to which the out-pensioners of Chelsea-college were then exposed, by the method of paying their pensions; for after a poor superannuated or disabled soldier was admitted to the pension, by the then method, no part of it was to be paid to him, until a year after his admission, by which he was laid under a necessity to borrow money for his present subsistence, on terms often oppressive and usurious, from persons whom they for that reason called their usurers; and being thus at first laid under this fatal necessity, they continued under it as long as they lived, few, if any, of them could ever in one year save as much out of what they borrowed from their usurer, as was sufficient for supporting them for the following.

To remedy this grievance which lay so heavy upon these poor deserving men, he proposed to have it enacted, that all assignments, sales, orders, or securities of money to become due, on account of the said pension, to be granted by any out-pensioner, who should be admitted thereto after Dec. 25, 1754, should be null and void; and that every such pensioner should on his admission receive in advance such proportion of the pension, as should be equal to the remaining number of days of the current half year then unexpired, after which he should on his appearance, or affidavit that he was living during the whole or part of the half year preceding, and reciting the place of his abode, continue to receive the said pension in advance by half yearly payments. And as to pensioners then already admitted, or that should be admitted, on the pension list before Dec. 25, 1754, he proposed, that they should receive their pensions according to the rules and regulations then established, until that day, and from thence forth to receive the same in advance, as before proposed, and that all securities for money to become due on the said advanced half yearly payments should be declared to be null and void. He further proposed, that in order to defray the expence of receiving and paying these pensions regularly, one shilling in the pound should be deducted out of all monies applicable thereto, to be disposed of as his majesty by his sign manual should direct; and that if any agent or clerk should exact any fee or gratuity on any account whatsoever, relative to the said pension, he should forfeit his office, together with the sum of 100l. and be deemed incapable of serving his majesty in any office or employment whatsoever. And he concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the out-pensioners of the royal hospital at Chelsea, which was immediately granted, and he the said Mr. Pitt, Mr. James Grenville, Col. Conway, Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. secretary at war, Mr. attorney general, and Mr. Thornhagh, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was presented by the said Mr. Pitt on the 19th, afterwards passed both houses without the least opposition, and received the royal assent Dec. 19, to the great joy of all the poor out-pensioners, and the equal disappointment of their old usurers.

Nov. 28. Leave was upon motion given to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters; and Mr. secretary at war, Mr. Thomas Gore,



Gore, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Dec. 3. It was presented by Mr. Thomas Gore, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time: The 5th. it was read a second time and committed: The 9th. the house resolved itself into a committee on the said bill, and made some progress; and on the 11th, after reading the order of the day, a motion was made, and it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to provide that all officers and soldiers, of any troops being mustered and in pay, which are, or shall be raised in any of the British provinces in America, by authority of the respective governors or governments thereof, shall, at all times, and in all places, when they happen to join, or act in conjunction with his majesty's British forces, be liable to martial law and discipline, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as the British forces are, and shall be subject to the same trial, penalties, and punishments; after which the house resolved itself into a committee on the said bill, and went through the same with several amendments, and with the addition of a clause in pursuance of this instruction; and on the 14th, the report was, according to order, made by Mr. West, when the amendments, of which this additional clause was one, were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingrossed. On the 16th, a motion being made, that the said ingrossed bill should be now read a third time, a petition of William Bollan, Esq; agent for his majesty's province of the Massachusetts bay in America, relating to the said additional clause, was offered to be presented to the house, and a motion made for bringing it up, but after some debate, the question was carried in the negative; and the bill being read a third time, was passed and sent to the lords; where it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent on the 19th.

January 15. There was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants and others concerned in the whale fishery, reciting the several acts passed for the encouragement of that fishery, by granting a bounty of 40s. per ton, upon all ships employed therein; which said bounty was to have continuance until the 25th of Dec. 1757, and from thence forth to the end of the then next session of parliament; and setting forth the great success of that branch of commerce, and the many advantages attending it, but that if the bounty was not further continued, many persons would be deterred from

engaging in it, and those then concerned therein could not possibly continue to carry it on, against the superior skill and dexterity of the Dutch, acquired by their long experience in, and almost sole enjoyment of that valuable and important branch of commerce; whereas, if provision was made to continue the bounty for a further term, under the then present, or such other regulations, as the house should think fit, it would give great power to the efforts of the persons concerned, and greatly increase the number of adventurers; and that if a further duty was laid on all foreign whalebone imported, and no drawback allowed upon the exportation of the same, it would be a great benefit to that trade, and prevent several frauds that might otherwise be committed; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, &c.

This petition being referred to a committee, a petition was the same day presented to the house and read, from Thomas Hood, James Manby, and Leonard Bowles, of London, merchants, setting forth that each of them had fitted out a ship the preceding spring, which three ships being every way fitted out according to law, had sailed in April for the whale fishery in the Greenland seas, but were all unfortunately, and unavoidably lost, with three whales on board; and expressing their hope, that the owners of such ships, so unfortunately lost, would be deemed equally deserving of the encouragement given by law, with the owners of ships which had made prosperous and successful voyages; and therefore praying the house to take their unhappy case into consideration, &c.

This petition was likewise referred to a committee, and Feb. 11, Mr. Cooke made the report from this last committee, which was referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house. The next day Mr. Oswald made the report from the former committee, which was likewise referred to a committee of the whole house; and the first of these reports having been taken into consideration by the committee on the 17th, the house next day, upon the report, agreed to their resolutions, which were, that the said three ships were properly fitted out for a voyage to the Greenland seas, and there unavoidably lost; and that the commissioners of the treasury be empowered to direct (if they think fit) the payment of the bounty which the petitioners would have been intitled to, in case the said ships had performed their voyages, and all matters required by the acts of parliament.



parliament had been performed. The  
 17th the house resolved itself into a com-  
 mittee to consider of the second of these  
 reports; and next day, upon a report  
 from this committee, made by Mr. Har-  
 dinge, their resolutions were agreed to,  
 which were, that an act made in the 22d  
 year of the reign of his present majesty,  
 for the further encouragement and en-  
 largement of the whale fishery, which  
 was to be in force unto Dec. 25, 1757,  
 and from thence to the end of the then  
 next session of parliament, be further  
 continued; and that the bounty of 40s.  
 per ton, on all ships employed in the  
 whale fishery, according to the directions  
 of the acts relating thereto, and which  
 is payable by the receivers general of the  
 customs in England and Scotland respec-  
 tively, be paid by the said receivers out  
 of any monies remaining in their hands.  
 After which, the said act of the 22d of  
 his present majesty being read, it was or-  
 dered, that leave be given to bring in a  
 bill, pursuant to the said resolutions, and  
 to explain and amend the said act; and  
 that Mr. Hardinge and Mr. Oswald do  
 prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly, March 3, Mr. Hardinge  
 presented to the house, a bill for conti-  
 nuing, explaining and amending the se-  
 veral acts of parliament made for the  
 further encouragement of the whale  
 fishery, carried on by his majesty's sub-  
 jects; which was then read a first time,  
 and on the 5th it was read a second time,  
 and committed to a committee of the  
 whole house. March 10, after reading  
 the resolutions relating to the three lost  
 ships, it was ordered, that it be an in-  
 struction to the committee on the said  
 bill, that they have power to receive a  
 clause, or clauses, pursuant to the last of  
 the said two resolutions. On the 17th  
 there was presented to the house and read,  
 a petition of several merchants and own-  
 ers of ships, alledging, that small ships,  
 under 200 tons, are less expensive to the  
 nation, much fitter for the said trade, a  
 better nursery for sailors, and under less  
 temptation to commit frauds, than large  
 ships; and setting forth, that two  
 small ships were sent out last year with-  
 out the bounty, to try the experiment,  
 which means the usefulness of small  
 ships in the said trade was found out;  
 therefore praying the house to grant  
 the petitioners such encouragement, as  
 the house may seem fit: Which peti-  
 tion was referred to the consideration of  
 a committee; and on the 22d, Mr. alder-  
 man Baker made the report, which was  
 referred to a committee of the whole  
 house. On the 26th, the house resolved

itself into the said committee, and next  
 day their resolutions were agreed to by  
 the house, as follow, that ships under  
 the burthen of 200 tons, have by experi-  
 ence been found fit to fish for whales in  
 Davis's streights, and the Greenland seas;  
 and that the bounties of 40s. per ton,  
 now given to ships of 200 tons, and up-  
 wards, be granted and paid to ships un-  
 der that burthen, in proportion to their  
 tonnage, such ships conforming to the  
 regulations prescribed to ships of 200  
 tons: After which an instruction was  
 given to the committee upon the bill,  
 that they have power to receive a clause,  
 or clauses, pursuant to the said resoluti-  
 ons. April 10, the house resolved itself  
 into a committee on the bill, and having  
 gone through the same, with several  
 amendments, Mr. Hardinge made the re-  
 port the 14th, when the amendments  
 were agreed to; but the house being in-  
 formed, that another amendment might  
 be proper to be made, the bill was recom-  
 mitted, with respect thereunto, to a com-  
 mittee of the whole house, into which  
 the house immediately resolved itself,  
 and made the amendment proposed, which  
 Mr. West, by order, reported the next  
 day, when the same was agreed to, and  
 the bill ordered to be ingrossed, the fol-  
 lowing words, viz. *and to authorize the  
 payment of the bounty to Thomas Hood, and  
 others, upon three ships fitted out for the said  
 fishery and lost in the Greenland seas, having  
 been added to the title by the committee.*  
 On the 17th, the bill was read the third  
 time, passed, and sent to the lords, where  
 it was agreed to without any amendment,  
 and received the royal assent at the end  
 of the session.

By this act the several former acts for  
 encouraging the whale fishery are conti-  
 nued to Dec. 25, 1764, and from thence  
 to the end of the next session of parlia-  
 ment; and the most material new regu-  
 lations introduced by this act are, that  
 every ship shall have on board an appren-  
 tice indentured for three years at least for  
 every 50 tons burthen; that no ship shall  
 be intitled to the bounty for above 400  
 tons, but no ship above that burthen ob-  
 liged to fit out and be manned otherwise  
 than as a ship of 400 tons; that ships  
 under the burthen of 200 tons should be  
 intitled to the bounty in the terms of the  
 instruction before mentioned; and that  
 the owner of any ship to be employed in  
 this fishery, as by law directed, may in-  
 sure the bounty to which he would be in-  
 titled upon the return of the ship. But  
 the house very wisely refused to comply  
 with the last request of the petitioners,  
 which related to foreign whalebone, as it  
 would



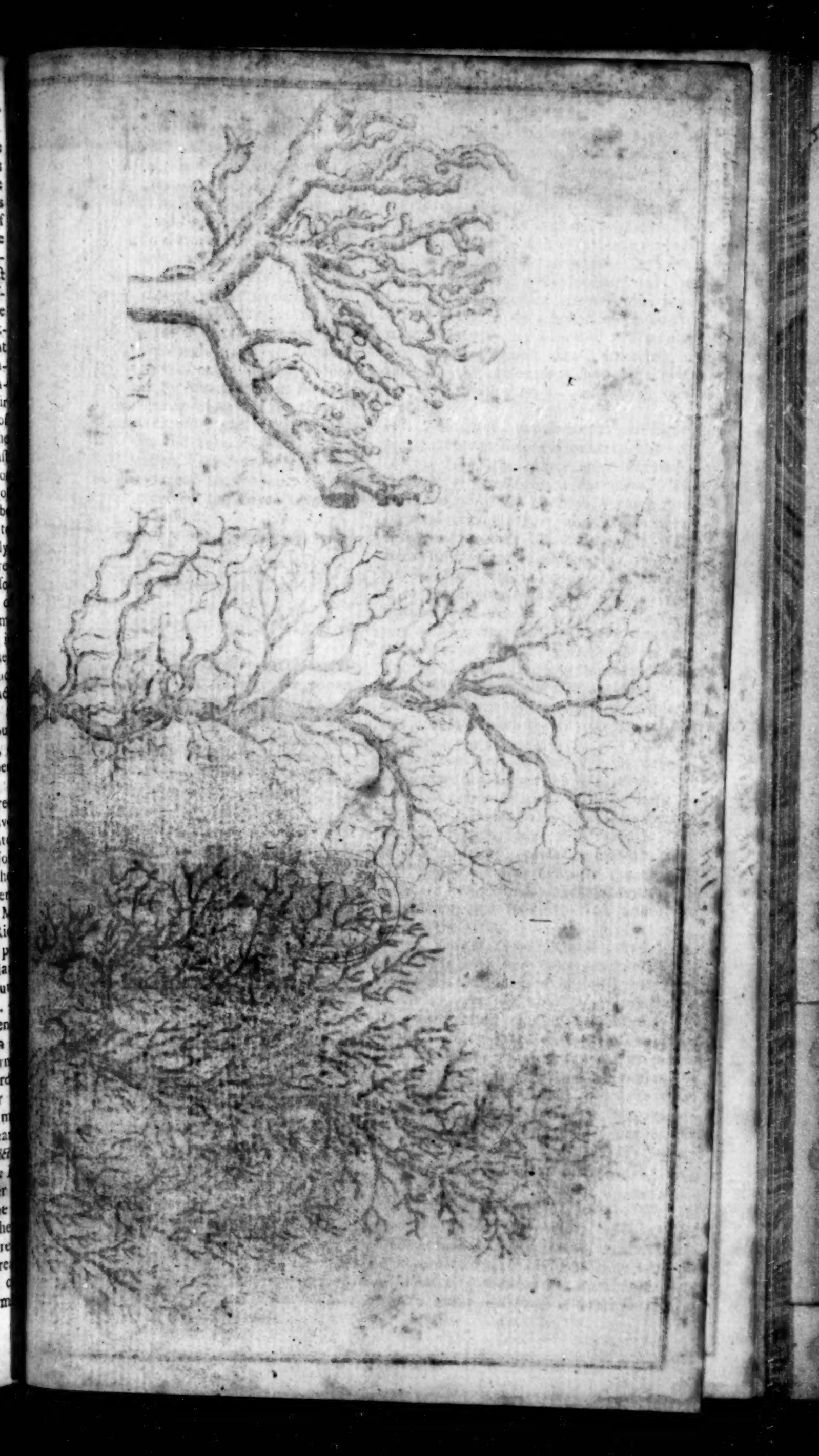
would have been giving a sort of monopoly to our own people, and might have been of bad consequence to our transport trade.

Jan. 16. There was presented to the house and read, a long petition of the society of the Free British Fishery, setting forth some disputes between them and the commissioners of the customs, about paying the 3l. per cent. allowed them by act of parliament, on all sums actually employed by them in the fishery; together with some other hardships they laboured under; and praying relief. This petition was at first ordered to lie upon the table; but on Feb. 19, it was again read, and referred to a committee of the whole house, and March 3, the house resolved itself into the said committee, when several resolutions were agreed to in the committee, and being reported on the 5th by Mr. alderman Bethell, they were all agreed to by the house, and were as follow: 1st. That the payment of the interest of 3l. per cent. per ann. on the sum of 104,509l. computed from Oct. 11, 1750, to Oct. 22, 1752, made to the petitioners, by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, under the act of his present majesty, intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of the British White Herring Fishery*, shall be deemed a good and valid payment, and that the said society shall not be liable to any deduction from, or reimbursement of, the said sum, or any part thereof. 2d. That all future computations of interest, payable to the society of the Free British Fishery, in respect of any additional sums already paid in, or hereafter to be paid in, over and above the said 104,509l. ought to be made from the day, or days, on which each sum respectively was, or shall be, paid into the Bank of England, in order to be expended or employed in the said fisheries. 3dly. That so much of the said act, as directs that no transfer shall be made of any of the stock or share of, or in the share of 500,000l. directed by the said act to be the capital stock of the society of the Free British Fishery, for the space of five years, from the date of their Charter, be continued for the space of seven years, from and after the expiration of the said term of five years. 4thly. That the allowance of 3l. per cent. and the bounty of 30s. per ton, granted by the said act to the said society, shall be paid to them yearly, for and during the space of three years, from the expiration of the 14 years limited by the said act. 5thly. That the petitioners be at liberty to lett out to hire to any private persons, any of their bufl'es, to be employed in

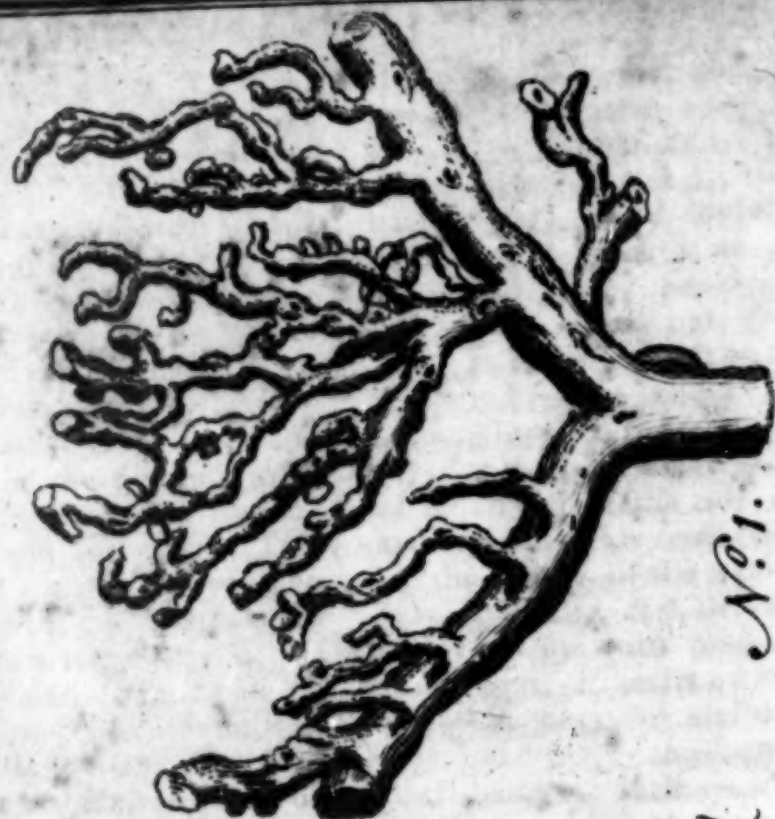
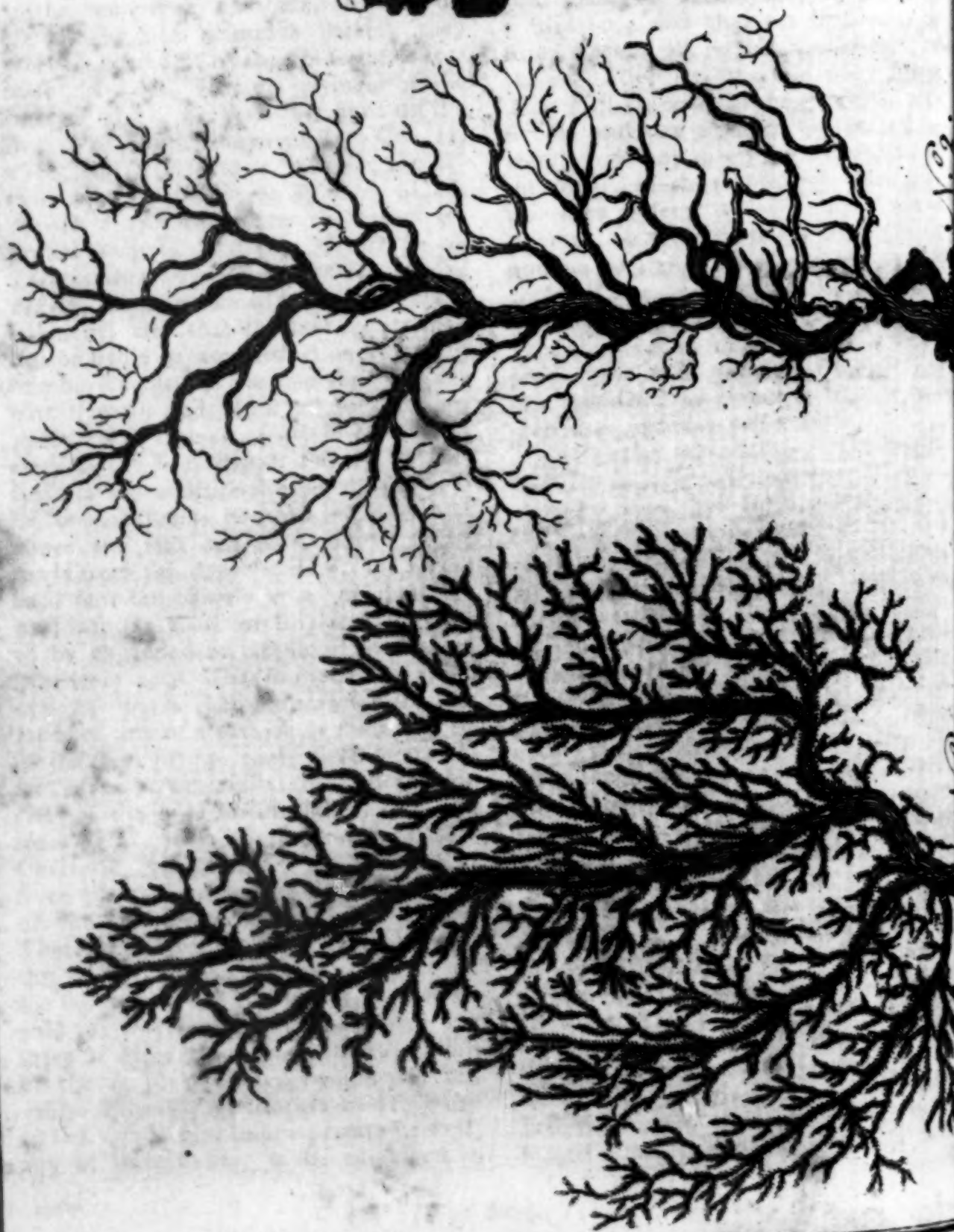
the said fishery only, under such regulations and restrictions, as the petitioners are subject to. 6thly. That the petitioners be at liberty to fish in any part of the narrow seas. 7thly. That the petitioners ought not to be liable to a forfeiture of the bounty of 50s. per ton, given by the said act, in respect only of their not arriving at one of the places by the said act appointed for the rendezvous of the vessels employed in the said fishery, on the days for that purpose named and appointed by an act of the 26th of his present majesty, made for amending and explaining the said act of the 23d of his said majesty, provided such vessels do take their departure for such respective places of rendezvous, at least 10 days before the respective days, in and by the said last mentioned act, named and appointed for their being at such respective places of rendezvous, and that the said vessels be fitted out in all respects conformable to the regulations of the said act. 8thly. That in the absence of the governor, president, and vice president of the said society, from any meeting of the court of the council of the said society, the members then present, being at least seven in number, be at liberty to chuse one of the number to preside for that time, in such court of the council, and that all actions done by such court of the council, be good and valid, to all intents and purposes, as if such governor, president, vice president, or one of them, had been present at such court of council.

These resolutions being all thus agreed to, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant thereunto, and that Mr. alderman Bethell, Sir John Philipps, the lord Dupplin, Mr. North, Sir Walter Blackett, Mr. Townshend, Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. alderman Richard Beckford, and Sir James Creed, do prepare and bring in the same. On March 14, an account of receipts and disbursements by the said society, from Dec. 1753, to Dec. 31, 1754, was presented to the house, and ordered to lie upon table; and on the 19th Mr. alderman Bethell presented to the house (according to the said order) a bill for further explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual an act, made in the 23d year of his present majesty, intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of the British White Herring Fishery*, and for giving further encouragement for the carrying on the fishery, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which bill was then read the first time: On the 21st it was read the second time, and committed to a committee.











mittee of the whole house; and on the 25th an instruction was ordered to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to prevent any difficulties in ascertaining, getting in, and receiving, all such sums of money as should for the future become due and payable by law, as a duty of 6d. per month, from all seamen, who were or should be employed in the service of the British white herring fishery, for the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich. On the 27th the committee went through the bill with several amendments, which were reported by Mr. alderman Bethell, April 3, and being all agreed to, the bill with the amendments was ordered to be engrossed. On the 8th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

[This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.]

The ingenious and curious Bishop of BERGEN in his Natural History of Norway, after giving us an Account of the lesser Sort of Sea Vegetables in those Seas, goes on thus:

BESIDES these smaller marine products, plants or weeds, the ocean here produces various species of large vegetables, which are known by the name of sea-trees, and tho' of such as grow in a bottom, 100 or 200 fathom deep, none except young shoots can be drawn up entire, yet the nets, or lines of the fishermen entangling in the tops of such trees, some of the lesser branches are torn away and pulled up to the surface; and these branches are such as may be concluded to come from large trees, I having one seven inches diameter, tho' indeed it is the only one of that dimension, the others being but two inches and a half, or under, like the slenderest shoots of cand-trees. If I were better acquainted with the latter, it would enable me to undertake a comparison between the congenial products of the earth and water, and thus afford higher entertainment to those of my readers who have a taste for botany. But as burger-master Anderson \*, in the passage above cited, corrects the great deficiency here-  
August, 1755.

An ingenious naturalist of Hamburg who wrote an account of Iceland, Greenland, and Linné's straits. † The natural and proper use of these sea trees, and the like marine vegetables, is unquestionably for the retreat and nourishment of the fish; of which some, as on the land, are predatory, living by slaughter; whilst others, of more peaceable dispositions, feed among the trees and vegetables, which are particularly known to be an exquisite dainty to the fish called Brosmer (supposed to be the sea-bream.) The learned Theodore Hase mentions a north-sea whale, the stomach whereof being opened was found full of tang or sea-weed, *Bibliothèque Germanique*, Tom. XV. p. 157. Thus are none of God's works superfluous or unnecessary, tho' often disregarded or not understood.

in, I shall add a short description of those in my collection, which were all drawn up from the bottom of the sea along the coast of Norway. I must previously observe, concerning the use and benefit of sea trees, that the peasants hold them indiscriminately to be very serviceable against a diarrhoea, in which, however, they may be as greatly deceived, as they too often are in their superstitious practice of hanging up a branch of a sea-tree in their houses, as a kind of talisman or preservative against fire; inferring, in their way of reasoning, that these being natives of another element will repel fire †.

B 1. This is the above-mentioned largest branch, seven inches diameter, but only on one side, the other being somewhat smaller, so as to form a flat cube. The lesser twigs of an ell high, which stand parallel to each other, and form a pretty intexture, are of the same figure. The bark or thin rind which may be peeled off is of a carnation colour. The wood is of a clear white and very porous, with orifices large enough to admit a larding-pin without hurting the wood. In what manner the branch terminated is unknown to me, it being broke towards the end, and without this accident, proportionate expansion must have rendered it not only too big for my museum, but possibly for my house.

II. This piece is two ells in length, and entire, as are all the following. The wood is compact as if without bark or rind, the spread of the twigs like that of a currant bush, here and there a little more incurvated, perfectly smooth, of a clear yellow, and towards the tips or ends, as slender and as brittle, with small mossy filaments hanging here and there among the twigs.

III. This is three ells and a half long, with thin and soft twigs, resembles the artemisia, only expands itself more on the sides, which is usual in marine trees: In the thickest part of this branch the wood is pretty firm, with invisible pores; but the twigs to their very extremities are studded all over with little bosses, of the bigness of half a pea, and these again spotted with dark bosses; the general colour is a darkish brown. In one of the  
C c c cavi-



cavities of this branch, I found a small white capsula, of a chalky substance, and in it an insect like a bug, which upon the capsula's being opened, was immediately in motion. This branch pretty much resembles those mentioned by Wormius in his *Musæum*, p. 234. under the name of *Plantæ Marinæ facie resedæ*, likewise Clusius *Exot. L. vi. C. 6.* In the branches of this kind of marine wood which is the most common in these seas, is often found the sea-star; and this creature from its delight in this vegetable may be conceived to make it vital food, at least I have met with it in several branches of this species.

*An Answer to a Paper in the Gentleman's Magazine of May, p. 204, on the Neglect of the Operation for the Bubonocèle in carcerat, or Tumour of the Groin.*

I AM, I confess, exceedingly surprized and concerned at what has been offered to the publick concerning the neglect of the operation for the *bubonocèle in carcerat*, as it has not, even the least appearance of argument. Nor can I comprehend what design the author can possibly have in view. Is it to reflect upon our ignorance of this disorder? Or does he really intend our instruction?

His first proposition, if it proves any thing, is this, which the publick was very sensible of before, viz. that a multitude of patients die every year by this too fatal disorder. As to his second: What rules has he given in order to render us more useful herein to our fellow creatures? His whole intention one would imagine must then be only to shew the superiority of his judgment. If this is the case, suffer me to give him some assistance.

It appears, nevertheless, that this gentleman does understand a little of this branch of surgery; he has a slight knowledge of it, without doubt; nor is he ignorant of what has been wrote about it, by persons eminent in the profession, tho' he affects to pass the chief of them over in silence.

What can be the reason that he should single out Cheselden and Le Dran, who have only wrote, as it were, occasionally upon this disorder, and has taken no notice of the learned Drs. Lee, Woodward, Burel, Lane, and others equally eminent? And of whose almost miraculous cures, the publick-papers are every day full!

Would it not have been better if this author had consulted with the illustrious gentlemen just mentioned, in order that they might communicate to each other their discoveries, (greatly wanted at present in this part of surgery) that so the world might be favoured with their joint

and particular enquiries, concerning the different strictures that the intestines are subject to, and of the means to prevent them;—of the various methods of performing the necessary operations in each case;—and of the manner of correcting mistakes, often caused by cutting the intestine, by the opening of the epigastrick artery, &c?

These matters, with all due deference to Mr. P—n's superior judgment, appear to me so very extensive, and of such great consequence, that five or six persons of the greatest experience imaginable will be few enough to elucidate them to advantage.

It appears to me, that there is no operation in surgery that admits of so much variation, and by consequence must be proportionably difficult in execution. In affirming that this operation is easier than cutting for the stone, this author, if he does not wrong his own judgment he does mine; for I am sure that there is no comparison between them in point of certainty. For when, by frequently dissecting, a certain habit is acquired, it must be infinitely easier, whatever be the age, constitution, and other circumstances of the patient, as the operation is always the same; but whether the success is always the same, is not the question. But in the operation this gentleman makes so light of, the case differs exceedingly; inasmuch as the manner of cutting continually varies; and a surgeon, who has performed the greatest number of operations of this kind, will, if he is honest, be obliged to acknowledge, that every case differs from each other in some respects, and often very essentially.

These things considered, it is evident that whosoever is capable of cutting successfully for the bubonocèle in carcerat, deserves the title of an able surgeon; but this cannot with equal justice be affirmed of every one who cuts for the stone. We have an instance of this in a famous London dancing master, who spent part of his life abroad, and always at his leisure hours performed that operation, and with, at least, as much success as Mr. Cheselden himself. If he lost one patient out of an hundred it surprized him. In some time he came to London, where he found considerable encouragement in his original profession, and as many surgeons followed cutting for the stone, he dropped entirely, wisely judging, that dancing would prove the most profitable employment. In short he acquired thereby a fortune worthy his merit.

I think I have demonstrated that the operation for the rupture demands more attention than that for the stone; and therefore



therefore the parallel that this author has drawn must be false \*.

But I sincerely desire, that before he attempts to prove the contrary, he would give us satisfactory proofs of the truth of the other parallel, that he runs between the membranous structure of the bladder and of the abdominal ring; for I do not easily understand his argument, nor to what it tends. It is true, I own, that the little practice I have in this disorder, in a great measure confines my knowledge of it; yet I own at the same time that the love I have always had for the profession in general, makes me very willing to receive instruction by reading, as well as by conversation; the last of which I have frequently had with some of the gentlemen above-mentioned; yet I have never read, or heard it affirmed, that by analogy the aponeurotick membranes of the abdominal muscles, and the membranous substance of the bladder, can give any light into the operation for the bubonocoele. From whence then arises the comparison? What agreement have these parts with each other? And what rules should be followed in the use of the knife? Of what use is the digestion of the wound, when compared with the safety of the intestine? The taking off the strangulation, lessening the inflammation, preventing a gangrene, and helping the apertures that may be made by the sphacel?

I am far from thinking as this author does; on the contrary I have always believed, that in the operation for the stone, our care should be principally for the parts that are to be cut, and not for the stone. So in the other operation, we should have very little regard to the abdominal rings, or to the other parts that are to be cut,

in comparison of the intestine, which ought to engross almost all our attention. In clearing up these difficulties, our author may give us instruction, after which we may expect something from him that may deserve the reading.

Before I conclude, permit me to make a reflexion upon what he insinuates against country surgeons. He seems to suppose that they are accountable for the miscarriages that happen in our hospitals, by this too fatal disorder. Would one not imagine from his manner of expression, that only the poor people in the country are liable to suffer this operation, and that the inhabitants of London are exempt from it? Without searching into obscurity for examples, every one knows, that this nation had the unhappiness to lose by this disorder our most gracious queen Caroline. Was she delivered up to the treatment of country surgeons? No certainly. From whence I conclude that all our bad success cannot be charged upon these surgeons. To say the truth, it is owing intirely to our ignorance; from which we would with pleasure be delivered, if this author, assisted with the council that we have assigned him, will do us the favour to give us certain rules to conduct us thro' the difficult and crooked paths of this operation, which appear to him so very easy.

"Is the operation in itself," says he, "so very difficult? By no means." The publick will be greatly obliged to him, and he will, no doubt, be sufficiently rewarded; but whether he is or not, being conscious that he acts a humane, and a christian part, he should make himself easy at all events.

PUBLICO-AMICUS.

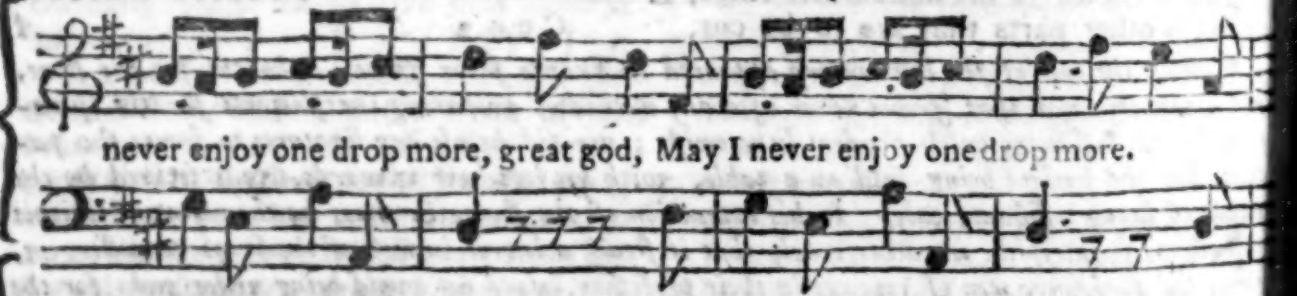
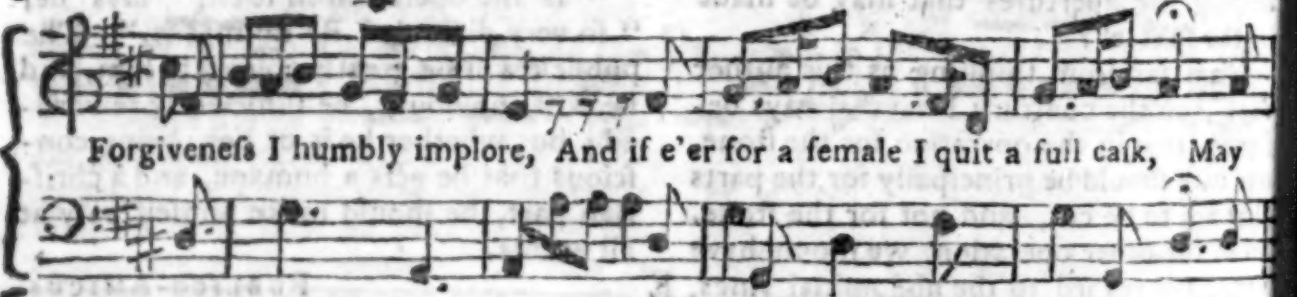
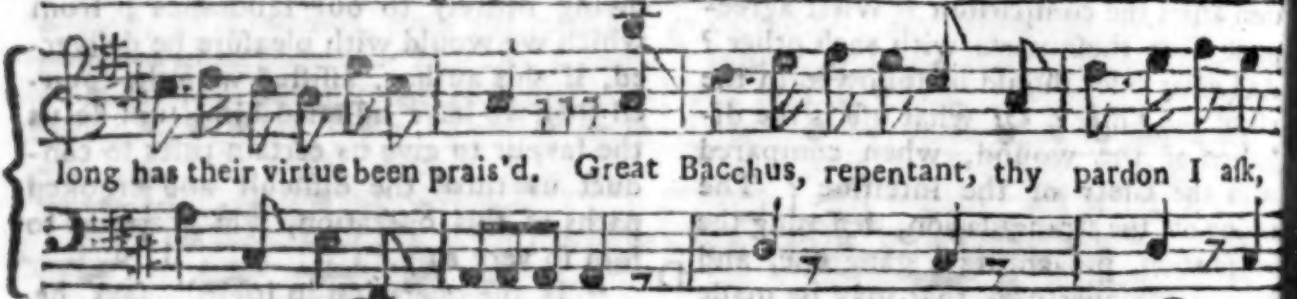
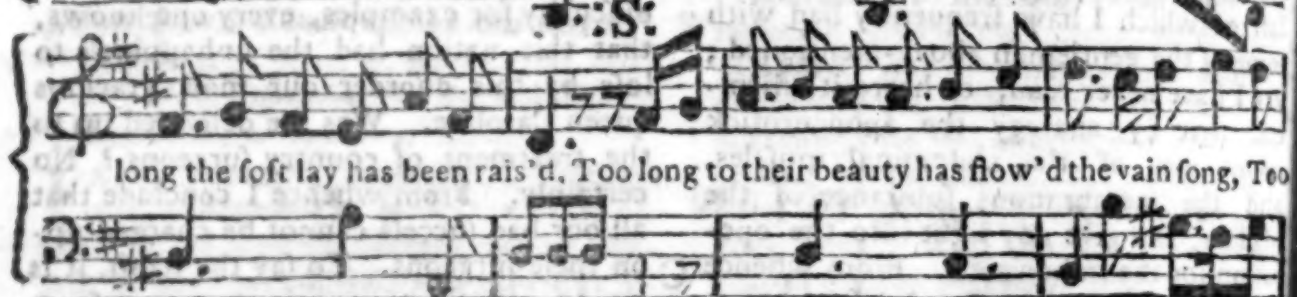
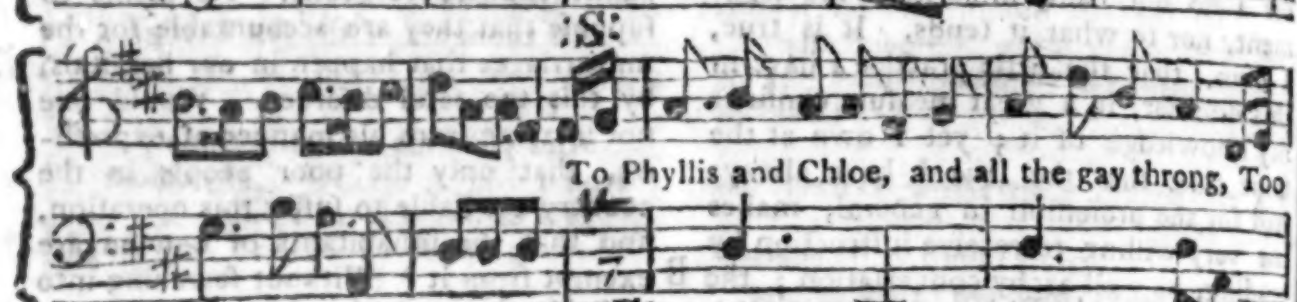
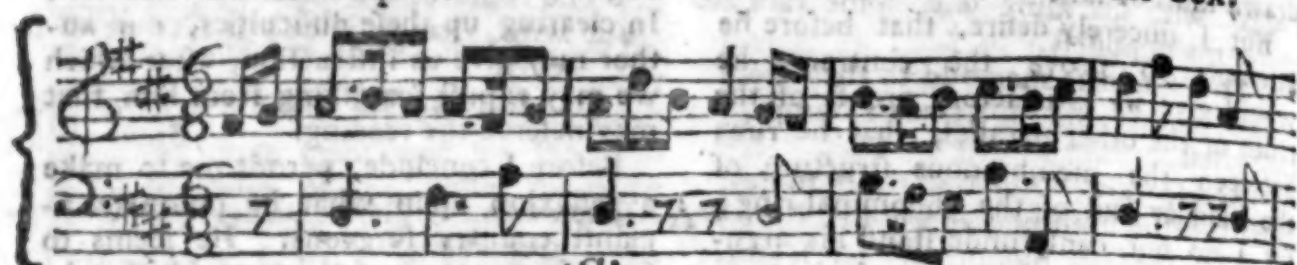
C c c 2

\* About the end of the last century appeared in France friar James, who cut for the stone, and it was observed that James never used any method of preparing the patients for the operation, as was customary with prudent lithotomists; nor did he use any ligatures to secure the patient, but the patient being laid on a table, with his legs bent upwards, was secured by the hands of strong assistants only. In his extraction of the stone, he was, by the report of Dionis and others, so intrepid, or rather cruel, that it struck a horror in most of the surgeons messengers, who, tho' they were men of courage in their profession, could not avoid being under pain for the patients. The ingenious Mr. Samuel Sharpe, in his Critical Enquiry, speaking of the operation of the bubonocoele, says, "Yet I cannot but judge the opinion of its innocence to be ill grounded; and to me it appears a little strange the notion should be so universal, when it is known that thick membranes seldom digest but with some hazard; and in this case, not only the thickened tunica vaginalis, but the peritonæum are laid open, and the tendinous rings of the muscles must be digested before the wound can be healed; besides, that the exposing the viscera to the air, and handling them in the manner we are obliged to do in the operation, when we return them into the abdomen, may probably sometimes be mischievous; but what is still a more convincing argument of its precariousness is, that many have died after the operation, tho' performed long before the symptoms of an approaching mortification would probably have appeared. It becomes therefore a matter of the greatest concern, to try first the most effectual methods for restoring the viscera into the abdomen, without the assistance of the operation, till an approaching gangrene, or at least some urgent symptoms compel us to it; tho' it must be confessed, that to determine rightly upon the critical time when to perform the operation, is a very delicate point, and requires the utmost discernment."

T. G.



Bacchus Triumphant : Or the Lover's Adieu to the Fair Sex.



2.  
Ye fops and ye fribbles your title I own,  
To sing all the charms of the fair ;  
Their beauties to praise is your province  
alone,  
Alone make their beauties your care :

For who in his senses that mortal can  
blame,  
Who strives his own merit to raise ;  
For women and fops are so nearly the same  
In theirs that he sings his own praise  
Sweet m

3. The



3.  
Tho' wit, sparkling wit, some rare fe-  
males possess,  
Tho' kindness may add to their store,  
Good-nature and smiles has a bumper no  
less,

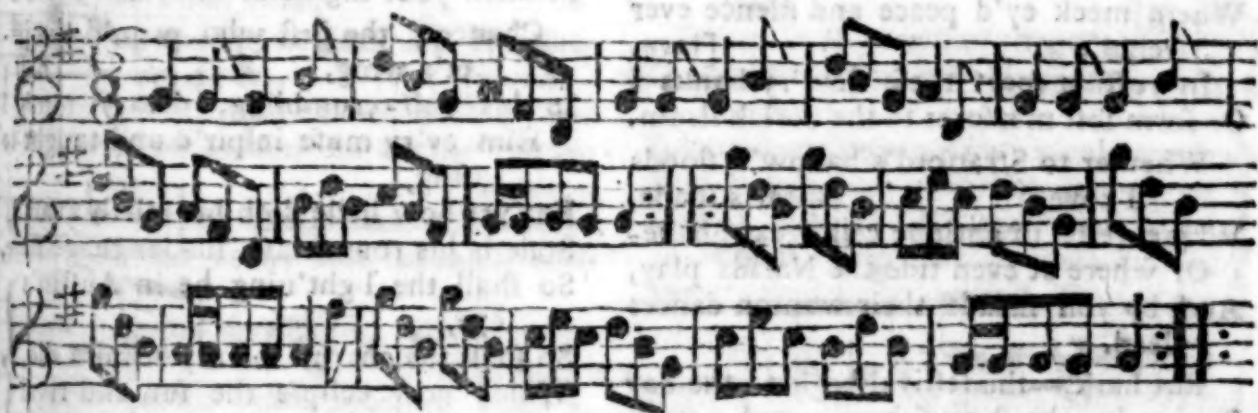
And sparkles a hundred times more ;  
With virtue unfully'd adorn'd tho' she be,  
Tho' modesty blooms in each feature,  
A bottle is not more immodest than she,  
Its virtue ten thousand times greater,  
Dear boys,

4.  
Their beauty's attracting I freely con-  
fess,  
Their sex I must own has its charms ;  
I own for a moment they're able to  
bless,  
And melt us away in their arms :

Yet lasting the pain is and transient the joy,  
The raptures are instantly past,  
But wine, happy juice ! is sure never to  
cloy,  
Its pleasures 'till Doom's-day shall last,  
Brave souls,

5.  
Then adieu to their charms, to their beau-  
ties adieu,  
All thoughts of the sex I resign :  
I fight in thy cause, to thy int'rest am  
true,  
And yield me eternally thine ;  
And if ever, great master, thy colours I fly,  
If e'er like a lover I pine,  
May, greatest of curses ! my hoghead  
run dry,  
Nor more be replenish'd with wine,  
Blest wine,  
Nor more be replenish'd with wine.  
M. C.

# A New COUNTRY DANCE. LITCHFIELD RACES.



The first couple lead down two and cast up, the second and third couple follow  $\hat{=}$ ,  
hands four round at top  $\hat{=}$  ; back to back and cast off one couple  $\hat{=}$  ; and right  
hands and left at top  $\hat{=}$ .

## Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1755.

A V O N.

June 13, 1755.

SCARCE did the rosy colour'd morn  
appear,  
Dispersing the uncheerful damp of night ;  
Sweet breathing zephyrs whisper'd thro'  
the air,  
And gladly hail'd the messengers of light :  
I walk'd where Avon winds his silver  
stream, [mead,  
And gliding steals along th' embroider'd  
Or where from rocks the murm'ring  
riv'lets came, [fed.  
And timely fogs the sparkling dew drops  
Oft as I hear the shepherds on the lawn,  
With jocund pipe and merriment prolong  
Their happy pastime, at the point of  
dawn, All eyes to rural song.  
I list attentive to their rural song.

Mean while well pleas'd my humble  
muse I greet,  
And ask assistance to my artless lays ;  
With oaten flute and salutations meet,  
I bring the tributary gift of praise.  
My fancy, quick a thousand joys dis-  
clos'd,  
And from my breast expell'd all signs of  
care,  
Sudden, the genius of the flood arose,  
Known by his sky-spun robe and amber  
dropping hair.  
Much wondering with myself what  
this might mean,  
In fix'd astonishment I silent stood,  
When thus a voice with accents mild  
began, [flood.  
And echoed sweetly o'er the argent  
Haste



Haste to yon mansion, where the rising  
 sun  
 Majestick scatters forth his golden beam,  
 Or shines reflected on these streams that  
 run [same.  
 Fast by yon dales and valleys known to  
 Hither the silver-slipper'd nymphs re-  
 pair, [plain,  
 That whilom us'd to haunt Arcadia's  
 The graces too, the general gladness  
 share,  
 And lightly trip it o'er th' enamel'd green.  
 With gaudy garlands and fresh flowrets  
 crown'd, [smiles  
 The shepherd swains rejoice, while Hymen  
 In saffron robe, and musick's powerful  
 sound [wild.  
 Soothes the enchanted soul, or wood notes  
 The melody of birds shall pierce the  
 ear,  
 And all their little taste of joys impart,  
 Or symphony shall charm, or Lydian  
 air,  
 To lull the soul or captivate the heart.

Oft as I sit on this translucent wave,  
 Where meek ey'd peace and silence ever  
 reign; [lave,  
 In rustick sport these flow'ry banks I  
 Or form soft measures to the doric strain.  
 Whether to Stratford's hallow'd floods  
 I rove, [spear's shade,  
 Where rests in antique cell great Shake-  
 Or where at even tide the Naiads play,  
 And by yon meads their wanton dances  
 lead.

But hark,—the festival begins—the day  
 Shines in the hemisphere, and purple  
 clouds

Adorn the east—hence banish all delays,  
 Of fell despair the miserable brood.

“Here love his golden shafts employs,  
 “here lights [the wings  
 “His constant lamp,” high soaring on  
 Of heav'n born truth, remote from  
 mortal fight

Leaving below desire of earthly things.

Such joys as innocence proclaims sin-  
 cere;

Such as content and wedded love afford;  
 These, these alone, to happiness are  
 dear, [care.

And form'd to smoothe the rugged face of

WESTMINSTER-ABBEY. Part I. By  
 W. RIDER.

**T**IR'D with the senseless trifling of  
 the gay, [woe,  
 I steal from all the pomp that gilds our  
 And midst the dead in pensive mood I  
 stray,  
 Whilst ev'ry tomb discredits earthly show,  
 Pierces my breast and bids my tears to  
 flow.

Ah! flow my tears adown my furrow'd  
 cheek! [speak,  
 Your torrents well my latent anguish  
 And whisper virtue strong, and human  
 glory weak!

Here let me gaze, and, as I gaze, be  
 wise,

Ah! what avails it to have nature known;  
 To teach the comets how to trace the  
 skies;

To sit with science on her splendid throne,  
 And then become as senseless as the stone?

Newton! I wonder at thy noble plan,  
 Who didst as far as nature's limits scan,  
 If not an angel quite, yet something  
 more than man!

Next to the corner eager I repair  
 Where wits and poets lure the wond'ring  
 eye, [pair;

Whose glory time, nor envy can im-  
 For well their glory envy can defy,

Favour'd by men, and foster'd by the sky.  
 Blest spirits, oft your raptures I adore,

Feed my warm'd soul with your celest-  
 tial lore, [like you to soar.  
 Mimick your flights in vain, and strive

Chaucer, the first who prun'd the po-  
 et's wing, [hail;

In his half-crumbling, dreary tomb I  
 Him ev'ry muse inspir'd and taught to  
 sing,

But yet how little doth his mirth avail?  
 Stale is his roundelaye, his language stale,

So shall the light'ning be in Austin's  
 eye,

So shall the charms of my Almira die,  
 Which now eclipse the sun and rival  
 with the skie.

Prior, whose verse with easy study  
 charms, [wounds,

Whose satire pleases those it deepest  
 Whose lofty ode like Pindar's Strophe  
 warms, [found.

Pour'd in majestick, pour'd in solemn  
 With martial fires thy heav'nly verse a-  
 bounds!

Yet what avails thee thy poetic fire,  
 Tho' Bourbon, as thou say'st, could

not go higher, [threw Prior?  
 In vaunted pedigree, than honest Mat-

Carl'd round the lyre, and swelling to  
 the fight [along;

The serpent seems to move his spires  
 In Milton's lines his frauds afford de-  
 light,

Tho' all our race bewail the direful wrong;  
 Such is the force of soul-enchanting  
 song!

Well might'st thou miss the blessing  
 of thine eyes, [mer's vies,

Whose fame with antient sighless Ho-  
 And claims the wonder of mankind,

and favour of the skies.



Lo! fancy's favourite now attention  
draws, [view,  
Shakespeare, whose foibles glitter to our  
With beauties snatch'd beyond the  
bounds of laws [new;  
He charms the soul and seems for ever  
And deathless laurels to his worth are  
due.

Shakespeare, I feel thy love to frailty  
kind, [wind;  
See pomp and wealth are fleeting as the  
"And as the baseless vision, leave no  
"wreck behind."

On Rowe's plain bust the friendly tear  
I shed;

Oft to his tragick page the debt I've paid;  
Oft o'er his mimick woes my heart has  
bled, [maid,  
Wept the fall'n chief, deplor'd the captive  
Sway'd by a parent's threats, by honour  
sway'd.

Taught by thy lore, the path of truth  
I trace, [grace  
Court ev'ry virtue, call forth ev'ry  
That speaks our heav'nly birth, and  
dignifies our race.

O'er Pope's warm lines my yearning  
bosom glows, [recites!  
Ah! who cou'd read unmov'd what Pope  
His pen well knew to kindle human  
woes, [indites,  
Our hearts must feel whate'er his heart  
Sink with his woes, and triumph with  
his flights.

Charm'd by his sweetness, victims to  
his lay [must say,  
All who peruse these weeping lines  
"Striking their pensive bosoms, here,  
ah here lies Gay!"

Smit by the speaking stone enwrapt I  
gaze, [son,  
Wisdom with wonder views her fav'rite  
Rhet'ric his worth in all her pomp dis-  
plays, [won,  
Fame writes the trophies by her minion  
And gilds the thread of life with glory  
spun.

Argyle, thy fame to Scipio's ne'er shall  
yield, ["to wield,  
"Argyle, the nation's thunder born  
"And shake alike the wond'ring se-  
"nate and the field."

With hasty step by many an urn I pass  
Whose story'd side my wand'ring eye in-  
vites;

Deaf to the calls of monumental brass,  
One tomb alone my ravish'd view excites;  
And fires my rage, and as it fires delights.  
Forgive me, O ye shades, who sleep  
unnam'd, [fam'd,  
Forgive me, ye for arms or genius  
Unmention'd by my lay, but by your  
worth proclaim'd.

O Cornwall! at thy name my bosom fires,  
Thy name! to ev'ry Briton ever dear,  
Immortal vengeance 'gainst thy foes  
inspires, [tear.

And mingles curses with each grateful  
Thy fate at once I envy and reverse!  
Who wou'd not die like thee in glory's  
prime!

Die in defence of Albion's godlike clime!  
And die applauded by the mouths of  
endless time!

The dormant lion now, with rage in-  
flam'd,

Seems to arise from forth Britannia's feet,  
Shakes his huge mane, and looks of rest  
asham'd, [flee.

Whilst real thunders arm the sculptur'd  
Their foes as erst in Anna's days to greet:  
Britannia's face contracts a graceful  
frown,

Whilst at her side the goddess of renown  
Her trumpet sounds, by sculpture laid  
unseemly down.

Here let Britannia's valiant sons repair,  
And, while the pearly stream of woe they  
shed, [to dare,

Learn in the midst of threat'ning deaths  
Or whilst the dreadful carnage round they  
spread

Remember Cornwall for his country dead;  
And at this pile, as Afric's son of yore  
Eternal war with Rome's republick  
swore, [give that vengeance o'er.  
Swear vengeance against Gaul, nor

On Miss G—r—s of A—d—I.

RETIR'D from all the cares of regal  
state, [fate,

Great Jove sat pond'ring o'er the works of  
Curious he view'd the fair creation round,  
But not one perfect beauty cou'd be found;  
Where o'er the mien diffus'd majestick  
grace, [face:

There fail'd the lovely features of the  
If here the tincture of the skin excel'd,  
His piercing eye some latent fault beheld.  
This to correct, at mighty Jove's com-  
mand, [attend,

See! Venus with her beauteous train  
Waving a finish'd model in her hand.  
Well pleas'd the god demands Minerva's  
aid,

With noble soul t'inspire the lovely maid.

"No hapless error of the mind admit;

"With Celia's sense join Meleinda's wit;

"To Silvia's graceful dignity of ease,

"Give soft Clarinda's happy art to please:

"Then in this composition shall we find

"Virtue, good sense, each excellence

"of mind, [join'd."

"With perfect symmetry of beauty

Thus spake the God; each their assent

declare, [fair.

And G—s proclaim'd th' accomplish'd

AMASIUS.

0:



On the Death of Mrs. ANNE CLARKE. See  
Vol. XV. p. 311.

**E**ACH passing day, the melancholy  
knell, [farewell ;  
Proclaims some lov'd, some valu'd friend's  
And heaving sighs, and tears that constant  
flow, [woe :  
Tell, all around, the gen'ral weight of  
Nor worth, nor truth, nor virtue's charms  
can save [grave ;  
From death ; nor beauty mock the dreary  
Th' un-bide-bound fiend, with ruthless ra-  
vage reigns,  
And o'er mankind, an easy conquest gains.  
Alike the rich who riot midst their store,  
Tread the same path united with the poor ;  
The good, the bad, the common lot em-  
brace ;

A curse entail'd on all the human race.

Oh ! tort'ring gloom, ye doubts that so  
confound, [to wound !  
Cease, cease, our pond'ring aching breasts  
Cease to impress with fear an abject crew,  
Since fields of future joys attract our  
view ;

And revelation with its lenient aid,  
Dispels the mist, illumines the dismal shade ;  
Makes sure and certain, past the horrid  
strife

That frees our souls, a blest, eternal life.

The muse, that pleas'd, th' enliv'ning  
truths can tell,

Must yet, Oh Anna ! thy departure wail ;  
Tho' upright innocence thy soul adorn'd,  
Which virtue cherish'd, all things abject  
scorn'd, [have shone,  
Tho' wisdom, prudence, thro' thy race  
And made the heav'nly claim of bliss thy  
own !

Thy mild benevolence of heart impress'd,  
Thy lovely face, sure sign of such a guest ;  
Humane thy thoughts, thy acts were ever  
kind, [en'd mind.

And thy good works display'd thy bright-  
In thee the faithful spouse and friend were  
seen,

Thy temper pliant, placid and serene ;  
Relation tender, and thy equal sway  
As mistress, taught to love thee and obey.  
Thy death, a real loss ;—yet weep no  
more,

Ye friends, ye relatives, the strife is o'er ;  
And safely landed in the heavenly plains,  
She with her God and with her Saviour  
reigns ;

And may her bright example all pursue,  
The pow'rs of death, his triumphs, to  
subdue.

The Rover Reclaim'd : Sung by Mr. Lowe,  
at Vaux-Hall.

**T**HE sun beam'd forth intensely bright,  
Exulting in meridian light,

When blooming Sylvia sought the bow'r,  
To pass in shade the noon tide hour :  
It chanc'd that I, too, wander'd there,  
And when reclin'd I saw the fair ;  
Cou'd I leave her, cou'd I leave her,  
Think lovers, cou'd I leave her ?

2.  
Oh, goddess of my soul, I cry'd,  
Lo, nature smiles in genial pride !  
The feather'd poets sing and bill,  
But sweeter Sylvia's cruel still ;  
To gentler use thy charms employ,  
The voice of love invites to joy ;  
I'll ne'er leave thee, I'll ne'er leave thee,  
Dear Sylvia, I'll ne'er leave thee.

3.  
Can'st thou, she answer'd, brand the  
name  
Of love, to grace thy sensual flame ?  
True passion hopes sublimer joys,  
And never whom it loves destroys ;  
And beauty only looks divine  
When virtue gives it light to shine.  
Haste and leave me, haste and leave me ;  
Deceiver, haste and leave me.

4.  
With all successful knowledge told,  
Would melt the kind, and warm the cold,  
I strove her doctrine to confute,  
But fortitude was absolute ;  
Some magick dwelt in all she said,  
And still was this injunction laid :  
Haste and leave me, haste and leave me ;  
Thou rover, haste and leave me.

5.  
At length convicted, self-condemn'd,  
I lov'd that pow'r I once contemn'd ;  
Compel'd to own, against my will,  
That chastity's in woman still.  
From folly's maze I now depart,  
And Sylvia so endears my heart,  
'Twill ne'er leave her, 'twill ne'er leave  
her,  
My heart will never leave her.

Henry the Great, of France. His Speech to his  
Soldiers epitomized. By Mr. HACKETT.

**S**OLDIERS ! you view your king in  
me :—

You're Frenchmen :—There's the enemy  
To Miss \* \* \*, drawing. By the same.

**B**ID thy ownself the tablet grace,  
Herself alone my Anna shou'd de-  
sign :

No face is fit for such a hand,  
No hand for such a lovely face but thine

Generous Oeconomy. By the same.

**F**RANK, who will any friend supply  
Lent me ten guineas.—Come, said I  
Give me a pen, it is but fair,  
You take my note :—Quoth he, hol-  
there ;

Jack ! to the cash I've bid adieu ;  
No need to waste my paper too.

T H



# Monthly Chronologer.

**T**HE French navy, before the taking of the Alcide and the Lys (see p. 346.) consisted of 6 ships of 80 guns; 16 of 74 guns; 7 of 70 guns; 25 of 64 guns, and 9 of 50 guns; 1 frigate of 44 guns; 1 of 40; 9 of 36; 3 of 30; 8 of 26; 6 of 24, and 2 of 20. In all 92 ships of war.

FRIDAY, August 1.

The poll for sheriffs was finally closed at Guildhall, when Ives Whitbread and John Markham, Esqrs. were declared duly elected. (See p. 347.)

MONDAY, 4.

Barnaby Horan was executed at Tyburn pursuant to his sentence. (See p. 347.)

TUESDAY, 5.

Mr. Markham appeared before a court of aldermen with his compurgators, and swore himself unqualified for the office of sheriff; and Ives Whitbread, Esq; gave bond to serve the office.

FRIDAY, 8.

Came on the election of a sheriff, in the room of Mr. Markham, who disqualified'd, when Thomas Harrington, Esq; was declared duly elected: Previous to the naming those on the list, Mr. Treuman forbade the livery, by letter, to choose him, as being a disqualified person by act of parliament.

TUESDAY, 12.

George Nelson, Esq; deputy of Queenhithe ward, was chosen alderman of Aldersgate ward, in the room of William Allen, Esq; deceased, without opposition.

The lords justices order'd, in council, that the parliament which stood prorog'd on Thursday, August 14, should be further prorog'd to Tuesday, September 2.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Sailed from Spithead, Commodore Blankland, in his majesty's ship Winchester, with the Warwick, Greenwich, and Seaford.

At a court of aldermen, Mr. Tomkins attended on behalf of Mr. Harrington, elected one of the sheriffs of this city, and urg'd against his taking the said office from him, his being a protestant dissenter, and his bad state of health; to which two physicians were examined in oath. The decision was referred to common-council, and a court being summoned the next day, it was agreed among them to waive the choice of Mr. Harrington for the present.

August, 1755.

MONDAY, 18.

A most valuable piece of antiquity was discovered at Bath. Under the foundation of the abbey-house now taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the duke of Kingston, the workmen discovered the foundations of more ancient buildings, and fell upon some cavities, which gradually led to further discoveries. There are now fairly laid open the foundations and remains of very august Roman baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vapour. Their dimensions are very large, but not yet fully laid open, and some curious parts of their structure are not yet explained. It certainly appears, that the Roman soldiers, tho' in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance and uses of baths, than the settled and opulent inhabitants of Britain have yet proposed to themselves.

TUESDAY, 19.

A paragraph appeared in the London Gazette, notifying that a messenger had arrived from Hanover with orders for the departure of the yachts for Holland, his majesty intending soon to return to England: And directions are given to prepare Kensington palace for his majesty's residence during the remainder of the summer.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Robert Marsh, Esq; fishmonger, drank to by alderman Rawlinson, paid his fine to be excused serving the office of sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex: 5200l. have been raised by fines this year to compleat the Mansion-House.

FRIDAY, 22.

William Beckford, Esq; alderman, was elected the other sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

At the assizes at Coventry, 2 were capitally convicted; at Stafford, 5; at Warwick, 3, one of them Hawksford, for the murder of his daughter-in-law, (see p. 185;) at Chelmsford, 2; at Devonshire, 5; at Maidstone, 1; at Croydon, 4; at Salisbury, 2; at Hereford, 2, but reprieved; at Shrewsbury, 2, but reprieved; at Wells, 10; at Carlisle, 5; for the city and county of Bristol, 2; and at Monmouth and Leicester none. (See p. 347.)



The Young Eagle, Body, is arrived in the river from Greenland (see p. 347.) with nine whales and an half, and the Weymouth, Shepherd, with three. At Bristol, the Bristol, and Adventure, with three each, and the St. Andrew, with five. At Liverpool, the Golden Lion, with seven. At Hull, the Berry, with seven; Leviathan and Ann, and Elizabeth, with three each; the Poole, with two, and the Mary and Jane, York and Bosville, with one each. At Whitby, the Ann, with one. At Leith, the Royal Bounty, with five; the Prince of Wales with one, and the Cambeltoun, with six. At Borrowronness, the Oswald, with two. At Dunbar, the Endeavour, with six, and the North Star, with nine.

The Dutch vessels this season have brought home 200 whales.

One Courcy, a working man in Plymouth Dock yard, who has a wife and four sons, has been informed by letter from lord Kinsale, that he was heir to that title and estate after his demise.

Twelve frigates and sloops have been lately built in private yards, for his majesty's service. (See p. 348.)

Twenty-four ships, and twelve colliers, are taken into the service of the government, to be fitted out as vessels of war, to carry 20 guns, 6 pounders, and 120 men, each ship: They are taken up at 6s. 6d. per ton a month.

The East-India company will station a ship this year to open a trade at Ningpo in China; a place much more central than Canton.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, on July 31, between six and seven in the morning; and a flaming meteor was observed, in the skies, at Northampton.

On the first instant a great noise was heard at Althorp, in Lincolnshire, like the report of several cannon, which was nothing less than an earthquake. It came from the south all along the hills, and shook some houses very much. At Frodingham it shook the walls of an house so much that part of them fell. It was heard by people on Burringham Moors for some time, but no shaking there. At the foot of Frodingham hill is a cottage, where a labourer and his family live, just by the high road side; it made such a noise there, that the poor woman, thinking some horses were running away with two or three waggons down the hill towards the cottage, went to the door, but saw nothing; and as she went into the house again, it shook and reeled so much that she thought the walls would have met. How far it went north we have not yet

learn'd; but it was heard at Luddington and Adlingfleet, near the Humber, and they concluded it was cannon firing at Hull.

There is living at Ludlow, in Shropshire, one John Davies, aged 107, who walks once a week 14 miles, and can drink a gallon of strong beer without being disordered. Near the same town lives also Lucy Wadley, aged 105, who two years ago had a new set of teeth.

The lords justices have signified to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, that the parliament of that kingdom be prorogued from the 23th instant, to October the 7th next.

At the amethyst mines, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, they have found large quantities of the finest amethysts, not inferior in hardness or colour to the best orientals. The crystals they dig are equalled by none in Europe, for brilliancy and hardness, for the use of grottos and jewellers work.

The people of Carolina have shipped, during the last year ending in April, 200,000lb. weight of indigo. (See p. 89.)

The Spaniards have for some months been busied in restoring the forts, which were destroyed by general Oglethorpe, on the river St. Juan.

*A certain Cure for the HOOPING-COUGH.*

Take two ounces of honey, two ditto of treacle, a few carraway seeds, and as much flower of brimstone as will lie on a shilling; mix them well together, and give the child a spoonful six different times in a day.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Aug. 26. By his majesty's ship the Sea-Horse, from Virginia, advice has been received, that major-general Braddock, having advanced with 2000 men, and all the stores and provisions, to the Little Meadows (about 20 miles beyond Fort Cumberland, Wills's Creek) found it necessary to leave the greatest part of his waggons, &c. at that place, under the command of colonel Dunbar, with a detachment of 800 men, ordering him to follow as fast as the nature of the service would admit. The general, having by this means lessened his line of march, proceeded with great expedition, his corps then consisting of about 1200 men, and ten pieces of artillery, together with the necessary ammunition, stores, and provisions. On the 8th of July, he encamped within 10 miles of Fort du Quesne; and, on the 9th, on his march thro' the woods towards that fort, was attacked by a



of French and Indians, who made a sudden fire from the woods, which put the troops into great confusion, and occasioned their retiring with great precipitation, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the general, and the officers, many of whom were killed whilst they were using all possible means to rally the men. The general, who exerted himself as much as man could do, after having five horses killed under him, was shot thro' the arm and the lungs, of which he died the fourth day. Sir Peter Halket was killed on the spot. Two of the general's aids de camp (capt. Orme and capt. Morris) were wounded. His secretary (son to governor Shirley) was killed. Sir John St. Clair, quarter-master general, and his assistant, Mr. Leslie, both wounded. It is reckoned, that there were about 200 killed, and 400 wounded; the latter are mostly collected at Wills's Creek, to which place col. Dunbar, with the remainder of the troops, was retired: From whom a more particular account is expected.

*The following List has been received of the Officers killed and wounded upon this Occasion.*

Major-general Braddock, dead of his wounds.

Rob. Orme, and Roger Morris, Esqrs. aids de camp, wounded.

William Shirley, Esq; secretary, killed.

Sir John St. Clair, deputy quarter-master general, wounded.

Matthew Leslie, Gent. assistant to the quarter-master general, wounded.

*Sir Peter Halket's Regiment.* Sir Peter Halket, colonel, killed. Lieut. col. Gage, wounded. Captains Tatton and Gethins, killed. Lieutenants Littler and Dunbar, wounded. Lieut. Halket, killed. Lieut. Treby, wounded. Lieut. Allen, killed. Lieutenants Simpson, Lock, Disney, and Kennedy, wounded. Townsend and Nartton, killed. Pennington, wounded.

*Col. Dunbar's Regiment.* Lieut. col. Burdett, and major Sparkes, wounded. Capt. Hambley, killed. Captains Bowyer and Gage, wounded. Subalterns. Barbut and Walham, wounded. Crimble, Widenham, and Hansard, killed. Glandwin and Edmeston, wounded. Brereton and Mott, killed. Montresour, M'Mullen, and Sterling, wounded.

*Artillery.* Capt. lieut. Smith, killed. Lieutenants Buckhanon, M'Cloud, and Collier, wounded.

*Engineers.* Peter M'Keller, Rob. Gordon, and Williamson, Esqrs. wounded.

*Detachment of Sailors.* Lieut. Spenslow, and Mr. Talbot, midshipman, killed.

Capt. Stone, of general Lascelles's regiment, killed.

Capt. Floyer, of general Warburton's regiment, wounded.

*Independant Companies of New-York.* Capt. Gates, wounded. Lieut. Sumain, killed. Lieuts. Howarth and Gray, of capt. Demerie's independant company, wounded.

*Virginia Troops.* Capt. Stevens, wounded. Captains Poulston and Peronie, killed. Subalterns. Hamilton, Wright, and Splitdoiff, killed. Stuart, wounded. Waggoner, killed.

Halifax in Nova Scotia, July 18. The French have abandoned their fort at St. John's River, and, as far as was in their power, demolished it. As soon as the forts upon the Isthmus were taken, Capt. Rous sailed from thence with three twenty gun ships, and a sloop, to look into St. John's River, where it was reported there were two French ships of 36 guns each: He anchored off the mouth of the river, and sent his boats to reconnoitre; they found no ships there, but, on their appearance, the French burst their cannon, blew up their magazine, burned every thing they could belonging to the fort, and marched off. The next morning the Indians invited Capt. Rous on shore, gave him the strongest assurances of their desire to make peace with the English; and pleaded in their behalf, that they had refused to assist the French on this occasion, tho' earnestly pressed by them. Some of their chiefs are expected at Halifax in a very few days.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 29. **R**IGHT Hon. the earl of Moreton, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, was married to Miss Heathcote, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

31. Henry Oxenden, Esq; eldest son of Sir George Oxenden, Bart, to Miss Chudleigh, with a fortune of 30,000l.

John Hand, Esq; to Miss Mary Baril.

Peter Leheup, Esq; to Miss Discipline, of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk.

Aug. 2. Rev. Mr. Monro, vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, to Miss Soreby.

Samuel Torriano, Esq; to Miss Scudamore.

Edward Chinn, of the Mote, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Aylberton.

Thomas Hicks, Esq; storekeeper at Deptford, to Miss Sargent, daughter to the late storekeeper.

5. Hon. James How, Esq; brother to lord Chedworth, to Miss Howorth, only daughter of the late Sir Humphry Howorth, member for Radnorshire.

8. William Shaw, Esq; to Miss Matthews, of Hatton-Garden.



11. James Plunkett, Esq; to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Sir Philip Parker Long, of Etwarton, in Suffolk, Bart.

12. Rev. Mr. Walton, rector of Mickieham, in Surry, to Miss Emma Gilbert, of Putney, sister to the bishop of Salisbury.

John Bullock, Esq; bailiff of Brecon, to Miss Lloyd, with a fortune of 15,000l.

14. Thomas Craythorne, Esq; to Miss Bell Swinburne, one of the sisters of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, in Northumberland, Bart.

19. Mr. Thomas Sainsbury, to Miss Preacher, daughter of his partner, Mr. Stephen Preacher, an eminent tobaccoist on Ludgate-hill, and one of the common-council men of the ward of Farringdon without.

21. Edward Brooke, of Bromley, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Matthews, of Mile-End.

Charles Lowndes, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Ashfield.

July 6. Lady of Sir Charles Sheffield was delivered of a daughter.

29. Margaret Fryar, of Pateley Bridge, near York, of four male children; she was delivered of two at one birth about two years before.

Aug. 2. Lady Katherine, wife of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

July 24. **S**IR Thomas Charles Keyt, of Gloucestershire, Bart.

Henry Strother, of Newton, in Cumberland, Esq;

30. John Ward, formerly of Hackney, Esq;

The youngest son of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and alderman.

Stephen Downes, Esq; many years register for Middlesex, and clerk of the inrollments in the court of Chancery.

Aug. 1. Adrian Leinolt, of Stratford, Esq;

Samuel Andrews, of Bromley, Esq;

2. Thomas Watson, Esq; formerly an eminent Blackwell-hall factor, in Lothbury.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Denbigh, succeeded by his only son Basil, now earl of Denbigh.

Sir Robert Grosvenor, of Eaton Hall, in Cheshire, Bart. member for Chester, succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.

4. Elizabeth Jones, of Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 102; till within six months of her death, she usually walked three or four miles a day.

Lady Charlotte Levingston, countess of

Newburgh, in Scotland, and relict of the late unfortunate Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; beheaded on Tower-hill, (see Vol. xv. p. 643.) Her titles devolve to her eldest son, James Ratcliffe, now earl of Newburgh.

William Chetwynd, of Grindon, in Warwickshire, Esq;

7. John Pickering, Esq; who was drunk to some years since to serve the office of sheriff of this city.

10. William Benn, Esq; alderman of Aldersgate ward, and president of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. He served the office of sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex in 1742, and that of lord mayor in 1746.

Francis Nixon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

At his seat at Escott, near Honiton, Devon, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Yonge, Bart. LL.D. F. R. S. knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, a privy counsellor, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Carnarvonshire. He served in five parliaments for Honiton, and in the present was member for Tiverton. He was appointed one of the lords of the treasury in March, 1724, and again in May, 1730; a lord of the Admiralty in May, 1728, secretary at war in May, 1735, and in May, 1746, joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir George Yonge, Bart. and member for Honiton.

William Lane, of Apperley, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

11. Mrs. Anne Clarke, widow of the late Mr. John Clarke, formerly an eminent bookseller, in St. Paul's Churchyard. (See p. 392.)

Thomas Porter, Esq; possessed of good estate in Nottinghamshire.

Ralph Lutton, of Knapton, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Lord Dalmeny, son of the earl of Rothes.

15. Sir John Jenoure, Bart. captain the second troop of grenadier guards.

Rev. Jocelyne Percy, M. A. rector Marham, near Peterborough, and curate of Castor, direct heir male of Thomas earl of Northumberland, attainted for concern in the powder-plot, whose case was a very hard one, and his attainder great stretch of regal authority.

16. Rev. Mr. James Read, a dissenting minister, aged 72.

17. George Jeffreys, Esq; aged 77, relation of the late duke of Chandos.

18. Walter Heyland, of Westminster, Esq;



19. Lady Catherine Moore, relict of the great admiral Rooke, and wife of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore.

20. At Bath, his grace Robert Ker, duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Bowmont, and earl and baron Ker, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire.

21. Mr. Roger Hogg, a stock-broker, suddenly of a fit of coughing.

George Pownall, of Crayford, in Kent, Esq;

Lately died at Whitehaven, Mr. Carlisle Spedding, principal engineer to Sir William Lowther, Bart. His death was occasioned by an explosion of foul air in the coal mines, commonly called the fire-damp. (See p. 235.)

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**T**HOMAS Leighton, M. A. presented to the rectory of St. Mary South Baily, in Durham. — Thomas Dodson, B. A. to the rectory and parish church of Shipton, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Nicholas Wakeman, to the rectory of Ingham and Timworth, with Calford, in Suffolk, by the earl Cornwallis. — Samuel Milton, M. A. to the rectory and parish church of Shenbury, in Lincolnshire. — Richard Morgan, M. A. to the vicarage of Hele, in Devonshire. — Samuel Wildman, B. A. to the rectory of Cumber, in Berkshire. — Thomas Newman, M. A. to the vicarage of Framley, in the county of Southampton. — A dispensation passed the seal to enable George Timms, B. L. to hold the rectory of Hurtpole, in Northamptonshire, with the rectory of Cottelsbroke, in the said county, worth 280l. per ann. — Robert Duckworth, to the vicarage of Rillip, in Middlesex. — Thomas Allen, B. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Lettenbury, in Cornwall. — Mr. Robert Garnham, to the rectory of Hargrave, in Suffolk.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**H**ON. Capt. John West, appointed colonel in the first troop of horse guards, in the room of col. Abbot, deceased. — Marquis of Blandford, an ensign in the second reg. of foot guards. — Evelyn Meadows, Esq; an ensign in the first regiment of foot guards. — William Earle, Esq; deputy commissary of the musters, in the room of commissary Culford, deceased. — John Bately, Esq; and John Slade, Esq; joint surveyors of the Navy, in the room of Sir Joseph Allen, who is superannuated. — Mr. John Lloyd, clerk of the survey at Plymouth, in the room of Mr. Hicks, storekeeper at Deptford, in the room of Mr. Sargent. — Mr. James Dodson, elected master of the royal mathematical school in Christ's Hospital,

in the room of Mr. Hodgson; and Mr. Atwood, master of the school at Ware. — Henry Monson, LL.D. had the grant of reader of the institutes of the civil law, in the university of Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Dickens, deceased.

#### BANKRUPTS.

July 1. **C**HARLES Mackintosh, of Friday-street, merchant. — Joseph Jaques, of Chippenham, Wilts, grocer.

5. William Powell, of Charing-cross, hatter and hosier. — Theo. Thorogood, of Chelmsford, innholder. — Geo. Bayley, of Manchester, hosier. — Owen Jones, of Fleet-street, barber. — Wm. Stephenson, of Church-lane, Whitechapel, victualler.

8. Edward Irwing, of Winchester, linen-draper. — Tho. Raynolds and Valentine Wright, of St. Martin's Vintry, London, lightermen and dealers in coals. — David Murray, of Pall-Mall, tailor. —

12. Edward Jourdan, of Westminster, coach-maker. — Damaris Bishop, of Fleet-street, victualler. — Jacob Bright, jun. of Coventry, worsted-weaver. — Francis Taylor, of Mark-lane, cutler. — Tho. Manners, of Long-ditch, salesman.

15. William Farguson, of Newcastle, mercer. — Sam. Holland, of Bishopsgate-street, druggist.

22. Geo. Bassett, of St. George Hanover-square, druggist.

August 2. Elizabeth Knowles, of St. Saviour, Southwark, Spanish leather dresser. — Richard Watson, of Queen-street, St. Giles's, sugar-refiner.

5. William Hart, of Bunhill-Row, grocer. — Samuel Adlam, of Crockerton, Wilts, fuller. — George Graham, of Taunton, Somersetshire, mercer.

9. John Ferguson, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, victualler. — John James, of Knutsford, in Cheshire, carrier. — John Dunlopp, of London, merchant, copartner with Robert Dunlopp, late of Rotterdam, merchant. — James Bond, of St. Clement's Danes, victualler. — Benjamin Hickey, of Bristol, bookseller.

12. Levy Frederick, of Duke's Place, chapman.

16. Sarah Oake, of Cheapside, milliner. — Richard Sharp, of Friday-Street, victualler.

23. James Dongworth, of All-hallows, London-Wall, carrier. — John Phillips, of Darkhouse-Lane, Thames-Street, distiller. — Anicetus Thomas, of St. George, Hanover-Square, flater.

26. Thomas Tuckett and Joseph Tuckett, of Piddleton, in Dorsetshire, copartners, white leather dressers and wool-staplers.



Towards the end of this month, two old houses, inhabited by a number of poor people, fell down in Newton's-Lane, and nine people were buried in the ruins. A woman and child were killed, and most of the rest had their limbs broke, and were carried to the hospitals.

*Plays acted, by Authority, by Bayes's (Mr. Theo. Cibber) new revived Company of Comedians, at the New Theatre in the Haymarket.*

Aug. 21. *Busy Body,* *Mock Doctor.*  
25. *Provok'd Husband,* *Lying Valer.*  
28. *Beggars's Opera;* *Ditto.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1755.

**T**HEIR high mightinesses the states general have not as yet, so far as we hear, given any answer to the memorial presented to them by the French ambassador; but as several of the chief towns in Holland have joined with Amsterdam in their opposition to any augmentation of their land forces, it is probable the answer of their high mightinesses will not be upon such a high key as might be expected from the title they assume, and the circumstances of Europe require.

In the mean time they seem to have provided for the safety of their trade in the Mediterranean; for from Rotterdam we are told, that the squadron of 16 men of war, fitted out for that purpose, was ready to sail with the first fair wind, by the 2d of last month; that eight of them were to cruize against the Algerines in the Streights, and the eight others to serve as convoys for their merchant ships; and that the whole expence of this squadron was to be taken out of the money raised from their settlements in the East-Indies during last war, which was some time since remitted home; so that no part of the expence is to be taken out of their present publick revenue, altho' their navigation was deeply concerned in it, for the whole of their Mediterranean trade was like to be carried on in English bottoms.

Towards the end of the month of June the king of Prussia made a tour incognito from Cleves to Amsterdam; and after viewing their harbour and shipping set out again for Cleves, with so much dispatch, and so few attendants, that he was returned thither before the populace in Holland had heard of his being in their country.

The whale fishing this last season seems to have been very advantageous to all parties concerned; for on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. no less than 20 ships employed in that trade by the city of Amsterdam alone, returned into the Texel, some with 14 whales each, and those that had met with the worst success had two whales each.

Mynheer Mossel, governor general of the Dutch settlements in the East-Indies, has sent to the young prince stadtholder,

a present of an Indian dwarf 18 years old, well proportioned, tolerably educated, and but 32 inches in height; to whom his serene highness has given the name of Goliah.

The French papers have given us a most gasconading account of the late sea engagement near Cape Breton, which is not worth repeating here; but they tell us one fact, which may perhaps be true: They say, that there was along with their two men of war taken by us a frigate of 50 guns, which was first taken, and an officer and 60 of our men put on board of her; but that these men found the wines on board so good, that they got all drunk, and fell asleep, which gave the crew an opportunity to recover their arms, and to carry the ship into Louisbourg, where the English on board were all made prisoners.

Their papers are likewise full of their preparations for war; and among others they tell us, that on the 9th instant an edict was published for adding four companies of 45 men each to the king's own regiment of foot, and four companies of 40 men each to each of the other regiments of foot in their service; that such officers are to be chosen for commanding these companies as may be thought best able to raise them; that the officers are to have 40 livres per man, and cloathing for them, besides a gratuity of 15 livres for every man fit for service, if the company appears compleat in February next, when they are to be reviewed; and that all such new raised men as shall be approved by the commissary of war, shall enter into pay the first of next month, or from the day of their being approved after that time. And in order to save money for answering this warlike expence, they have begun to retrench all the superfluous expences of the court, the king having already made a reform of 1500 horses belonging to his stables, and the works for repairing the Louvre are suspended. In the mean time the French have got another war upon their hands, for the Sallee Rovers have lately made prize of some of their merchant ships, which has obliged them to station some cruizers



cruizers upon the coasts of Spain for the protection of their trade; and these cruizers have made free with some of the little barks carrying provisions from Tetuan to Gibraltar, under pretence of the cargo's being the property of the Moors. The seizing of Mandrin in the territory of Savoy had also like to have involved them in a rupture with the king of Sardinia, for the ambassadors at the respective courts were thereupon recalled; but this affair has been since accommodated, on condition that the French court shall send some person of distinction upon a solemn ambassy to Turin to excuse this insult, and make good all the damage that was thereby done in the dutchy of Savoy.

The late assembly of the clergy of France had, it seems, before their break-

ing up, drawn up a memorial relating to the present religious disputes in that kingdom, which was signed by all of them, except six prelates, and was to have been presented to the king; but when the cardinal de Rochefoucault, their president, waited on the king to know when his majesty would be attended for that purpose, all the answer he received was, that they ought to conform to his declaration of the 2d of Sept. which he had charged his parliament to see duly executed. The bishops not being satisfied with this answer, the cardinal, at their desire, waited again on the king with their complaints against the parliament, particularly for their grossly abusing the power intrusted to them by his majesty, to which he only answered, that he would talk to the first president about that matter.

## *The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1755.*

### DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Student and Pastor. By J. Mason, A. M. pr. 2s. Buckland.
2. A Scale of first Principles, religious and moral. By C. Fleming, pr. 6d.

Noon.

### PHYSICK and SCIENCE.

3. An Introduction to the Italian Language. By G. Barretti. In 1 Vol. 8vo. pr. 6s. Millar.
4. The Concise Practical Measurer, pr. 1s. 6d. Piers.
5. Reflections on slow and painful Labours, and other Subjects in Midwifry. By G. Watts, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Keith.
6. The Printer's Grammar. By J. Smith. In 1 Vol. 8vo. pr. 5s. Cooper.
7. Philosophical Transactions, for the Year 1754. Vol. XLVIII. Part II. In 4to, pr. 12s. in Sheets, Davis. (See p. 369.)
8. De affectibus Animi & Morbis inde oriundis. à G. Baker, M. B. Whiston.
9. A compleat Body of Husbandry, pr. 6d. each Number. Osborne.
10. A Treatise on the three Medicinal Mineral Waters at Llandrindod. By D. W. Linden, M. D. pr. 6s. Owen.
11. The Method and plain Process for making Pot-Ash. By T. Stephens, pr. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The compleat Letter Writer, pr. 2s. Crowder.
13. Authentick Memoirs of Lewis Mandrin, pr. 1s. Cooper.
14. The Monthly Reviewers review'd. By an Antigallican, pr. 6d. Sandby.
15. Lettres de Louis XIV. aux Princes de l'Europe, par M. Morelly. In 2 Vols. 4mo. Crowder.

16. Epitre de M. Voltaire, pr. 6d, Cooper.

17. Observations on the English Letters. By S. Rudd, M. D. pr. 1s. Davey.

18. Policy and Justice, an Essay, pr. 1s. Crowder.

19. A Letter to the Author of some Considerations on the Act to prevent clandestine Marriages. Cooper.

20. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

21. A Proposal concerning distemper'd Cattle. By M. Fleming, M. D. pr. 1s. Bladon.

22. A faithful Narrative of the pretended Gunpowder Plot, at the Haymarket. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall.

23. The 16th and last Volume of Rollin's Roman History, pr. 5s. Knapton.

24. The Laughter; or, the Art of Jest-ing, pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.

25. Marriage in Society stated. By J. Tunstall, D. D. pr. 1s. Rivington.

26. The World, N<sup>o</sup> 129.

27. The Connoisseur, N<sup>o</sup> 83.

28. The Monitor, or British Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 1, 2, 3, to be continued weekly, pr. 2d. Scott.

### SERMONS.

29. A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, in Oxford, June 22, 1755. By W. Sharpe, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

30. Two Sermons by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Leeds, pr. 1s. Longden.

31. The Necessity of the Spirits Help in Prayer. By J. Stevens, pr. 6d. Keith.

32. The Methods of promoting Edification by Publick Institutions. By J. Fordyce, pr. 6d. Wilson.

Price 1s



Day	BAKING STOCK	INDIA STOCK	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	C. B. An.	P. B. Annu.	S. S. An.	Ind. Ann.	premi.	l. s. d.	Deal.	London.	July 21. to Aug. 26.
30	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	11. 98	3 7 6	N. W.	rain	Males 682 } 1339
31	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 118	3 7 6	N. W.	rain	Femal. 657 } 1339
1	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 128	3 7 6	N. W.	rain	Males 909 } 1716
2	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 128	3 7 6	N. W.	rain	Femal. 807 } 1716
3	Sunday		95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2		7 6	N. W.	rain	Died under 2 Years old 720
4	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 148	3 10 0	N. W.	rain	Between 2 and 5 166
5	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 158	3 10 0	W. S. W.	rain	5 and 10 49
6	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 158	3 10 0	S.	rain	10 and 20 52
7	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 168	3 10 0	N. E.	rain	20 and 30 109
8	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 168	3 10 0	N. E.	cloudy	30 and 40 155
9	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 168	3 10 0	N. E.	fair	40 and 50 160
10	Sunday		95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2		10 0	N.	warm rain	50 and 60 131
11	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 168	3 10 0	N.	fair rain	60 and 70 62
12	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 168	3 10 0	N.	clou. rain	70 and 80 80
13	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 12 6	S. E.	fair	80 and 90 28
14	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 12 6	N. E.	fair rain	90 and 100 4
15	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 12 6	N. E.	fair	
16	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 12 6	N. E.	fair	
17	Sunday		95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2		15 0	N.	rain	Within the Walls 1716
18	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	N.	clou. fair	Without the Walls 128
19	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	S. W.	rain	In Mid. and Surrey 376
20	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	S. S. W.	rain	City & Sub. West. 865
21	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 188	3 15 0	S. S. W.	cloudy	Weekly July 29 347
22	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 188	3 15 0	S. W. by S.	rain	Aug. 5 1716
23	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 188	3 15 0	S. W.	cloudy	12 265
24	Sunday		94	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	90	90	90	11. 188	3 15 0	S. W.	fair wind	19 392
25	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 198	3 15 0	W.	cloudy	26 417
26	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	W.	misty	1716
27	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	W. N. W.	fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 15. 7d.
28	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 178	3 15 0	N. by E.	cloudy	Pease 23s. 10. 24s. per Q.
29	123 1/2	167 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	11. 188	3 17 6	N. W.	rain	

Price of corn	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abingdon.
Wheat 23s. 10s. 6d. q.	06l. 10s load	07l. 19s load	06l. 17s load	07l. 15s load	07l. 05s load	4s 6d to 4s 10d	08. 10s. 10gl. 12s. 6d. 1d.	09l. 9s. to 10l. 6d. load.	
Barley 12s to 14s od.	13s to 15 q.	15s to 18 q.	14s to 15 q.	14s to 15 q.	14s to 16 q.	25d to 26d	16s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. to 17s.	
Oats 11s to 13s od.	13s to 14 od.	14s to 16	14s to 15s	13s to 15 ood	12s to 14 6d	15gd to 2s od	13s. od. to 15s. od. p. q.	13s. 6d. to 15s. ood.	
Beans 15s to 16s od.	19s to 23 od	19s to 23	20s to 21s	21s to 23 ood	24s to 26	3s 2d to 3s 4d	18s. 6d. to 19s.	18s. od. to 19s. od. p. q.	

LOTTERY TICKETS Aug. 1. 9l. 11s od. — 12. 9l. 11s. od. — 14. 9l. 11s. 6d. — 23. 9l. 12s. od. — 26. 9l. 11s. 6d.